THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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If sent to any postoffice in this State; and—
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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

☞ Remittances by mail, when registered, at our risk.

☞ With the view of encouraging the getting-up of clubs for the Weekly Journal, we propose giving on the 1st of January, 1858, to the person who will send us

600 subscribers, a Gold Lever Watch, worth						$150
500	do	do	do	do	do	$125
400	do	do	do	do	do	$100
300	do	do	do	do	do	$75
200	do	do	do	do	do	$50
100	do	the Daily Journal and a library of miscellaneous or agricultural works, worth				$15.

75 subscribers, the Country-Daily Journal and a library of miscellaneous or agricultural works, worth $10.

To prevent a mistake, we will thank whoever competes for the above prizes to send us a written receipt, stating the number of subscribers sent, which receipt will be signed and returned, and on the 1st of January, 1858, must be returned to us. A strict compliance with our published rates is required.

Sample papers will be sent to any one requiring them.

The friends who have sent us clubs since the 1st of January, 1857, can compete for the premiums now offered, and we will credit them with the number of subscribers sent us.

☞ Some of the Southern Democratic organs have slandered the American party in St. Louis by averring that the Americans contributed to the election of Wimer, the Freesoil Democratic candidate for Mayor, in the recent city election there. Taking the vote on Comptroller, Auditor, and Treasurer as the average strength of parties, it seems that Pratte, Pro-Slavery, ran ahead of his associates 392 votes. Wimer only ran ahead of his ticket 88 votes, while Lane, American, fell short 374.

The following is the average vote of each party for officers other than Mayor, viz:

Freesoil Democrat	5,367
Pro-Slavery Democrat	3,360
American	2,405
Wimer	5,467— 88 ahead of ticket.
Pratte	3,750—392 do do.
Lane	2,031—374 behind ticket.

This statement shows conclusively that the Americans who deserted their own candidate voted for Pratte, the Pro-Slavery Democratic candidate. It would be well for these Sag-Nicht organs that are so fast in charging Freesoilism upon the American party to remember that the Wimer or Freesoil party in St. Louis is composed exclusively of *Buchanan Democrats*. Will they let their Southern readers know this fact? It will be blazoned in large capitals in every Northern Democratic organ to prove to the Freesoilers that the Southern Democracy are ready to aid them in their schemes for rooting out slavery, but it will be carefully concealed from the Southern Democracy for fear they should suspect the soundness of the party which openly advocates Freesoilism in a slaveholding State. The Democratic party is greater than Paganini. He could only play one tune at a time on one string, but the Democracy manage to play two entirely different tunes at the same time on the same string.

☞ There is a marked similarity in the conduct of the Democrats in the South and the Republicans in the North. Both are utterly deaf to the dictates of reason, blind to all patriotic objects, and insanely devoted to party aggrandizement at the expense of every consideration however high or holy. The Republicans in the New York General Assembly have introduced a bill in reference to the city of New York somewhat similar in its provisions to the damnably infamous New Orleans election bill passed by the Democratic Legislature of Louisiana. The Democracy and the Republican party both profess to be ardent advocates of the doctrine of States Rights, but when occasion requires they forget the rudiments of the States Rights doctrine and "go in strong" for the most ultra centralization of power. They are *par nobile fratrum*, governed by the same impulse—party success. They fight together or separate, not as principle dictates, but as their own selfish purposes require.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—We notice that the Hon. M. G. Bright, of Madison, and H. B. Hill, President of the Knightstown Railroad, in connection with Ralsh Harkness, Esq., are making efforts to regenerate and disinthrall the Shelby, Edinburg and Knightstown Railroads, by thoroughly repairing and relaying them with T rail during the spring. A railroad meeting is to be held at Morristown, on the 18th instant, to take the matter into consideration and devise some feasible plan of rebuilding the Knightstown road. If that road was rebuilt, it would open one of the most fertile regions in the whole State of Indiana to the direct trade of Louisville.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We understand from Mr. H. A. Stealey, formerly of Owens' Hotel, that yesterday while the train was coming around a curve near Mitchell, the engineer discovered a man on the track. He immediately sounded the whistle, but to no effect. He again whistled, and saw the man walk to the middle of the track, where the cow-catcher struck him. The train being stopped, the man was found thrown up on a small platform in front of the locomotive. He was deaf and dumb. The conductor left him at Orleans.

According to the census of Pennsylvania taken the present year there was but *one slave* in that Commonwealth. This distinguished remnant of a defunct institution resides in Lancaster county. By the emancipation act of 1780, all colored persons born after a certain day in that year were to be free at the age of twenty-eight years, and all negroes who were in existence and held as slaves at that period, were to remain in bondage.

IRON FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Shreveport South-Western notices the arrival at that place of two hundred tons of Railroad iron for the Pacific road. The iron will be put down immediately on the section of the road recently graded and furnished with cross ties.

☞ We see it stated that in England a woman who was the mother of six children in two years is sentenced to be hung. How can the English expect to keep up their population if they hang their best breeders?

☞ The jury at Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis, has returned a verdict against George Morgan, engineer on the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, for producing an accident by which D. A. Jackson was killed. Morgan has fled.

☞ The Southern Democrat charges us with "occupying high Northern ground." We did do that very thing once when we lived a week upon the top of the Catskill mountains. Never since.

☞ Mr. Benton seems to be the most unfortunate politician in the country. By his recent letter on emancipation, he lost his own friends and gained nobody else's.

☞ Lieut. Gen. Scott has transferred Gen. Harney from the command in Florida to that in Kansas.

AN EXCELLENT INSTITUTION OF LEARNING.—One of the very best educational institutions in the country is that at Mt. Washington, in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore. It is well located, in a healthful and retired spot, and surrounded by a cultivated and intelligent community. The faculty is composed of a large number of learned ladies and gentlemen who are thoroughly skilled in their various departments.

To any of our friends wishing to have their daughters truly educated, and at the same time enjoy the comforts and delights of home society, we cheerfully recommend the Mt. Washington Female College as all that is desirable.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

THE SOUTH.—The new Southern organ established by Roger A. Pryor, at Richmond, Va., with the avowed intention of advocating and maintaining Southern rights and Southern interests, is already in open opposition to the principal dogmas of the Democratic party and the Democratic Administration. In one number of the South the editor spoke of the Democratic party as "eminently conservative," and said:

> It is not possible, in any just application of the principles of the Democratic party, that they may become incompatible with the interests of the South. The surest safeguard of our rights, on the contrary, will be found in the honest administration of these principles—not as they are interpreted in the Delphic phraseology of ambiguous "platforms," but as they are propounded in the writings and measures of the Republican fathers. It may happen, however, that selfish individuals will invoke the name of Democracy in support of profitable abuse and in apology for gross perversions of principle; for the corrupt creatures that subsist upon party, intent upon their own aggrandizement, are contemptuously indifferent to the purity of its organization.

But already he has had occasion to repudiate, expressly and emphatically, the "squatter-sovereignty" and "alien-suffrage" doctrines of the Democracy, which constitute their whole present stock in trade of principles. The editor of the South, in reply to the editor of the Richmond American, who has pressed hard upon him in reference to these "eminently conservative" Democratic principles, says: "The editor of the American desires to know in the first place if 'squatter-sovereignty is a *conservative* element of our perfect system.' *We* answer decidedly, No; *we utterly repudiate it as the most* DETESTABLE HERESY ever sought to be foisted upon our federative system. Our doctrine is that the people of a Territory have no right to determine the character of their domestic institutions and to exercise the prerogative of sovereignty, until they have acquired the requisite population to enable them to frame a State Constitution;" and, "in regard to *alien suffrage*, our position is unequivocally this: that *it is a palpable infraction of the spirit and letter of the Constitution* to permit foreigners to exercise the elective franchise, in either the States or Territories, before by naturalization they are made citizens, and that the practice of many of the States in conferring this privilege, which forms an *essential element of citizenship*, upon unnaturalized foreigners, is as much to be reprobated as the action of the Legislature of New York, which extends the same privilege to negroes."

Thus this "eminently conservative" advocate of Southern rights and Democratic principles is compelled to acknowledge that the only planks of the Democratic platform, the principles which were gravely announced by the Democratic National Convention, endorsed by a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and reiterated by a Democratic President elect, and solemnly asserted by the Democrats and Black Republicans in the United States Senate, are "the most detestable heresies ever sought to be foisted upon our federative system" and "palpable infractions of the spirit and *letter* of the Constitution."

The Democratic party made "squatter-sovereignty" the corner-stone of Democratic faith in the last Presidential canvass. All the "time-worn principles" were abandoned in favor of this "detestable heresy." It alone was the source of vitality in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the Kansas-Nebraska act was the soul, the "life's life" of modern Democracy. The vital principle of that act was the provision that the "actual *residents*" of the Territory "should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." To remove all obscurity in the language of this act and prevent any possibility of its misinterpretation, its author declared on the floor of the United States Senate chamber that it was expressly intended to confer upon the actual *residents* or squatters in the Territory, *while in a territorial condition*, the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery therein. This is the very essence of the squatter-sovereignty doctrine, and it is the leading principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

The Democratic National Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan declared that "The American Democracy recognize and *adopt* the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question;" and Mr. Buchanan, in his letter accepting the Democratic nomination, gave an unqualified approval to this squatter sovereigntyism. It is true that in 1848, at a time when this same squatter sovereign doctrine had been pronounced by leading Southern Democrats "incompatible with the Constitution," "most odious to the South," "the most monstrous doctrine ever advanced by an American statesman," "worse than Wilmot provisoism," and "an imposture, a counterfeit copy, an ugly idol wrought by men's hands, that should be kicked off the pedestal where it sits in mock majesty and courts the admiration of fools and demagogues," it is true that, at the time when the organs and leaders of the Southern Democracy united in condemning squatter sovereignty, Mr. Buchanan, in his celebrated Sanford letter, written as a bid for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1848, expressly and emphatically repudiated the "detestable heresy," and said, "having urged the adoption of the Missouri compromise, the inference is irresistible that Congress, in my opinion, possesses the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. What an absurdity would it then be, if, whilst asserting this *sovereign* power in Congress, which power from its nature must be *exclusive*, I should in the very same breath claim this identical power for the *population of a Territory in an unorganized capacity*." But Mr. Buchanan has a wonderful faculty of changing his opinions like his coat to suit the prevailing fashion of the times; and in 1856 he recanted his Sanford letter opinion, and gave his unqualified approbation to the squatter sovereignty doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act. In his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, he declared that the squatter sovereignty feature of the Kansas-Nebraska act "is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that *the people of a Territory*, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

This squatter sovereignty doctrine was made the paramount principle of the Democracy in the Presidential canvass. It enabled the Democrats of the South and North to stand on either side of the slavery question. The Southern Democrats applauded this "principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill" as affording an opportunity for the South to extend slavery into the Territory of Kansas, and the Northern Democrats were in ecstacies at its adoption as having secured to freesoilism every square foot of our vast Federal Territories and forever precluded the extension of slavery beyond its present limits. The Northern Democrats were among the loudest of the "freedom-shriekers." They inscribed "Buck and Breck and free Kansas" upon their banners and glorified the new Democratic freesoil principle of squatter-sovereigntyism. The Democracy were thus enabled to secure a short-lived triumph in the Presidential campaign, but, ere the inauguration of the newly-elected President, the South discovered that it had been cheated. The squatter sovereignty doctrine is already found to be the most efficient aid to freesoilism and the most dangerous preventive of slavery extension that has ever been devised.

The fact is plain, it is written in unmistakeable characters, so that he who runs may read, that the interests, the welfare, the very safety of the South have been willfully sacrificed by the Democracy to mere party success. The mischief however is done, the sacrifice has been made, and now the advocates of Southern interests are beginning to awaken to an appreciation of a fact which has been proclaimed by the statesmen, the organs, and the speakers of the American party ever since its organization.

Unfortunately for the country, the Democratic party, in its fanatic anxiety to court the influence of foreigners in the United States, has incorporated into its creed the dogma of alien suffrage in the States and the Territories, a dogma more pernicious to the whole country than the institution of Squatter-Sovereignty has been to the South. This doctrine was faintly shadowed forth in the Kansas-Nebraska Act. It was more vividly portrayed as a great Democratic principle in the speeches of Democratic United States Senators upon the act to authorize the formation of a Territorial Government in Minnesota, and has been plainly, fully, and unequivocally asserted by Mr. Buchanan in his inaugural address. The Democratic party is fully committed in favor of this outrageous doctrine of alien suffrage in the States and Territories.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Buchanan declared that "it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident *inhabitant* the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote." This comprehends the whole doctrine which is characterized by the editor of the South as "a palpable infraction of the spirit and *letter* of the Constitution," and which is condemned in the resolutions adopted by the American State Council of Kentucky as "a gross perversion of principle, a wide departure from sound policy, and the best evidence that time and events have added to the reasons which originally induced the organization of the American party." The establishment of this doctrine conferring upon *aliens* the right of suffrage in Territories and in States will destroy all the distinctive characteristics of American citizenship. It is an actual surrender of our State and Federal Governments, our rights, our institutions, our liberties as a people and our destinies as a nation, into the hands of foreigners, who know nothing of our laws or the machinery of our government, and who are indifferent to the interests of our country, and actually owe allegiance to foreign powers.

The establishment of this alien suffrage doctrine will be more mortally dangerous to Southern interests than Wilmot Provisoism or even Squatter-Sovereigntyism. It will give to the freesoil States, which are the recipients of the great mass of the foreign immigration to this country, a political ascendency which will enable them to control in a great measure the policy of the nation, but it is fraught with evil to the whole nation as well as to the Southern section, and when properly understood will be repudiated by all country-loving, native-born citizens, and by the conservatives among our adopted citizens, as pernicious in practice and inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the Constitution and the rights of the separate States.

It is not our purpose now to enter into an argument in regard to the ruinous consequences of alien suffrage, but we wish to call the attention of our readers in the South to the fact that this Southern organ, established with the avowed purpose of defending Southern rights, has found it necessary to condemn unequivocally and emphatically these two favorite doctrines of modern Democracy, Squatter-Sovereignty and Alien Suffrage. The editor of the "South" professes to be a Democrat, but he places his advocacy of Southern rights before his Democracy, and, in view of the dangerous tendency of these new Democratic dogmas, he has been compelled to condemn them as "detestable heresies" and "palpable infractions of the spirit and the letter of the Constitution." This is a high tribute to the truth and patriotism of the American party. *It* has never for a moment ceased to warn the South against the consequences of Squatter-Sovereignty, and to bid the whole country beware of the influence of foreignism. It has occupied the true position for a national party. It has avoided all sectionalism and discountenanced the useless and dangerous agitation of all questions that may tend to alienate one portion of the confederacy from another, and, following the advice of the "Republican fathers," it has opposed all interference of foreign influence to control our State or Federal Governments.

If the editor of the "South" and other sensible men of his section will closely observe the course of the piebald party which now assumes to do battle in the name of Democracy, they will see plainly and beyond the shadow of a doubt, that "selfish individuals" and "corrupt creatures that subsist upon party interest, for their own aggrandizement," have already invoked "the name of Democracy in support of profitable abuse and in apology for gross perversions of principle," and that the so-called Democratic party, while professing the most ultra devotion to Southern interests, is actually playing into the hands of Northern fanatics, reckless of the consequences to any section or to the welfare of the nation or the safety of the Union.

They will find too that the position of the American party is and has been "eminently conservative" and national, and that in the establishment of its principles as the permanent policy of the Federal and State Governments rests the only security that the nation can now have for the preservation and perpetuation of the liberties and institutions which have been transmitted to us by the high-hearted patriots who poured out their blood like water and pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to secure for us our independence as a people and the republican form of government which we believe to be the best the world has ever known.

THE NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.—The recent election for Judicial officers in New Orleans resulted in a complete American victory. The election passed off very quietly. Everybody who was entitled to vote had an opportunity to do so, but the Democrats knowing that they are in a hopeless minority made no effort to prevent the election of the American candidates. They are doubtless waiting for the Governor to enforce the infamous election law passed by the Democratic Legislature of Louisiana. They know that where all *legal* voters are allowed the "free expression of their opinions by their votes" they will certainly be defeated, and their only chance for success is to put in execution the outrageous tyranny of the Democratic Legislature by which they may summarily and by violence, but without reason or justice, *suppress* the American majority in the Crescent city. The law is a foul stain upon the escutcheon of Louisiana. It is more infamous than the French *lettre de caché* or the tyranny of the Spanish Inquisition, and we are unwilling to believe that the masses even of the Louisiana Democracy are so thoroughly debased as to be willing to aid in carrying out the corrupt purposes of their unscrupulous leaders. The law will, in all probability, remain a dead letter upon the statute book as a monument of the infamy of those who procured its passage.

> Both Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass are disposed to repudiate the diplomacy of Secretary Marcy in reference to Walker, and will embrace the first favorable opportunity of recognizing his government. The gallant old General, always true and national, does not hesitate to say that Walker's government ought to have been recognized at the beginning, and that with the prestige of such recognition his success would have been certain. "Sir," says the stout old fillibuster, "the only salvation of those people is to infuse some of our own vigorous blood into their veins and give them a new life and character." Mr. Buchanan shares these views and sentiments. Look out, therefore, for an early demonstration on the part of the Government in favor of Walker!

So says the Washington correspondent of the Democratic organ at Cincinnati. Both Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass repudiate Marcy's diplomacy in reference to Walker, and will make an early demonstration in his favor. Well, when Pierce and Marcy made their demonstration against Walker, the Democracy applauded them; and, when Buchanan and Cass make their demonstration in favor of him, the Democracy will applaud *them*.

It seems to us, that, if the Administration means to help Walker, it may have very little time to lose.

☞ The Mobile Advertiser says that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company has concluded a contract with an extensive manufacturing company for the purchase and early delivery of a considerable quantity of iron rails, and that the work of track-laying on the road will be speedily resumed. The company has on hand rails sufficient for some nine miles, and, as the delivery of the iron under the contract just mentioned is to commence the present month, there will be no impediment to the continuous prosecution of the work when once begun. We understand that a suitable force for track-laying will at once be organized and set to work at Macon, which enterprising town will very soon cease to be the Mississippi terminus of the railroad. The purchase of rails just effected insures the extension of the road beyond the "Tibbi" in time for the next crop, and this extension will bring to Mobile over the road next season full 40,000 bales of cotton additional.

AMERICAN MEETING IN SHELBY.—We learn from the Shelby News that the Americans of that county have resolved to hold a County Convention, at Hughes's Mills, in Spencer county, on the fourth Saturday in May, to nominate two candidates for Representatives in the next General Assembly from Shelby county, and the Americans of the county are requested to meet at the places of voting in the several precincts, on *Saturday, the 25th day of April*, and select five delegates from each precinct to represent them in said County Convention.

They also resolved, that Spencer county be requested to elect and send delegates to the same place, to unite with the Shelby delegates in selecting and nominating a candidate for State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Shelby and Spencer.

☞ P. Rogan died in New York last week from poison. While handling hides, on Thursday, he rubbed a pimple on his face in such a manner as to get the poison into the circulation. He was not seriously ill until Saturday, when the pimple commenced swelling very rapidly. It soon extended to his whole head, and then descended to his body as far down as the waist. At the time of his death his head was as large as a half bushel, while his features were so distorted that his most intimate friends could not recognize him. The death of Mr. Rogan has led to two opinions—one is, that he died from the effects of poison, while the other is, that the matter introduced into the pimple led to erysipelas, and that to death. Mr. R. was a young man of good habits.

☞ The first locomotive will run the entire distance through from Cincinnati to St. Louis to-morrow. This will be an event of no little importance in our Western commercial history.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—*Withdrawal of Lands in Minnesota.*—Several weeks since, we announced that the Commissioner of the General Land Office had withdrawn from sale or location all the offered lands falling within the probable lines of the railroads established under the grant of land by Congress to aid in their construction. We were informed yesterday that the Commissioner has directed the land officers in this Territory to continue this withdrawal until otherwise ordered. In the instructions accompanying the latter order, the Commissioner states that it would be observed that the act of Congress recognized pre-emption claims upon settlements made up to the time "when the lines or routes of said roads and branches were definitely fixed;" that was, by the decision of the Attorney General, until the lines of roads or any parts of them were surveyed, marked, and fixed on the "ground."

The evidence of surveying and marking the different sections of the road would be required to be filed in the district office at the proper time, as the surveys progressed; therefore, preemption claims based upon settlements made up to that date on any of the lands withdrawn, whether offered or unoffered, surveyed or unsurveyed, would be allowed by the land officers, if right in all other respects. The land officers were enjoined, in acting upon these claims, to require the testimony to be explicit and satisfactory in showing the actual settlement, its extent, and continuance, as also that it was clearly *bona fide* and not speculative. The exercise of official vigilance would enable them to secure *bona fide* present actual settlers on the one hand, and on the other exclude and reject merely speculative and fradulent claims, whereby the purposes of Congress in making the grant might be frustrated.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Kane—*Important to Shippers.*—A case was presented in the District Court of the United States yesterday, which is important in its bearing upon the interest of shippers. A schooner belonging to the port of Philadelphia, being at New York, took on board an assorted cargo for Philadelphia. On the passage, the captain, it is alleged, sold or embezzled a portion of the cargo and applied the proceeds to his own use.

Libels being filed under the bills of lading signed, the vessel was attached, when the owners of the schooner appeared and presented a petition under the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, which provides "that if the whole value of the ship or vessel and her freight for the voyage shall not be sufficient to make compensation to each of the freighters or owners, they shall receive compensation from the owner or owners of the ship or vessel, in proportion to their respective losses," "and it shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with the requirements of this act on the part of such owner or owners, if he or they shall transfer his or their interest in such vessel and freight for the benefit of such claimants, to a trustee to be appointed by the Court, to act as such trustee for the person or persons who may prove to be legally entitled thereto; from and after which transfer all claims and proceedings against the owner or owners shall cease."

On motion of St. George T. Campbell, Esq., the Court granted the prayer of said petition, and appointed a trustee to take charge of the vessel, and approved the form of conveyance.

Philadelphia North American.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1857.

NICARAGUA.—As Walker gives unmistakable signs of holding his own and getting everybody else's in this turbulent yet fruitful and beautiful region, the public is naturally curious as to whether the new Administration will recognize or repudiate him. The matter, after all, is involved in considerable doubt, and we should not be greatly surprised if, in the course of time, the Administration, like its predecessor, did both. We have no faith either in the courage or consistency of Mr. Buchanan.

The chances, however, would appear to be decidedly in favor of his recognizing Walker first at least. The statement we yesterday quoted from the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer is no doubt substantially correct. Mr. Buchanan's opinions and sympathies upon international affairs as attested by his public utterances are certainly of a character to stimulate his appreciation of Walker; and General Cass, we all know, is and has long been expressly committed to his enterprise. Something less than a year ago a large and enthusiastic meeting in behalf of Walker was held in New York city, to the leading spirits of which the veteran Secretary, then a Senator, forwarded the following well-remembered and explicit dispatch:

> WASHINGTON, May 7, 1856.
> It is not possible for me to attend your meeting, though I sincerely hope that the movement of General Walker will be successful.
> I think the best interests of this country, of that country, and of the world require it. It has all of my best wishes. LEWIS CASS.

Surely the friends of Walker are not unreasonable in looking for some practical aid from the author of this sentiment, now that he occupies a seat at the elbow of the National Executive. And we incline to think that their reasonable expectations will be gratified. With a President whose scheme of foreign policy is the Ostend Manifesto, and a Secretary of State who believes that "the best interests of this country, of that country, and of the world require" the success of Walker's movement in Nicaragua, and, moreover, with the success of that movement on the point of consummation through the valor and constancy of Walker himself, it would be strange indeed if he were not recognized at Washington as the legitimate head of the Nicaraguan government, and seconded in his enterprise by every allowable means. It would be inexcusably silly.

We, therefore, anticipate with some degree of confidence that the Administration will accredit a Minister to Walker at an early day, and receive a Minister from him, whenever he chooses to send one. But the hero must not feel too highly elated at this. We advise him, however bright and melting the present favor of Mr. Buchanan may prove, to remember his experiences under Pierce, and be prepared for a sudden contact with the coldest of shoulders if his star should ever again suffer eclipse. There is no trust to be put advantageously in Locofoco politicians.

A REMARKABLE DISCLOSURE.—"Inspector," the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, says that he was informed by "a member of the late Cabinet" that the contingency of a Spanish war upon Mexico "was eagerly watched by the Pierce Administration," and that "Comonfort was encouraged to resist all Spanish reclamations" by "distinct assurances" of American support, in case of hostilities resulting. The high character of "Inspector" entitles his direct assertion of a fact to implicit credence.

The Pierce Administration is thus convicted by the testimony of one of its members of instigating and doing everything it could to bring about for the sake of its own miserable ulterior aims a war between two Powers with which we are and were at profound peace. Out of its own mouth it is proved guilty of deliberately attempting to stir up a quarrel between two friendly nations, in order to profit by the extremities of each. Can anything in our history match the meanness and infamy of this? We suppose the Pierce Administration designed, if it succeeded in its anxious effort to embroil Spain and Mexico in deadly conflict, to seize Cuba as the ally of Mexico, and then insist upon half of Mexico as the price of the alliance! The thing was nothing more or less than a cold-blooded scheme of perfidy and robbery. How any person less dead to all honorable impulses than a cutpurse or a cutthroat could have voluntarily admitted his participation in it is beyond our conception.

It is hardly worth while to spend contempt on the Pierce Administration, but really, if the country is to be cursed with many more such, the sooner it is cursed to death by them the better for its own sake, and everybody else's.

☞ Many of the organs are dilating upon the extraordinary qualifications which a Governor of Kansas must possess in order to the accomplishment of the purposes of his appointment. For our own part we cannot see that anything is required beyond such qualifications as thousands and thousands possess.

The duties of a Governor of Kansas are just as plain and unmistakable as those of any other Territorial Governor. He must simply see the laws executed, and, within his sphere of action, prevent all violence and outrage in the Territory. He cannot honestly err as to his duty; and, if he has any difficulty at all, it can only be for the want of adequate power to do what he knows that duty to be. Well, it is the clear duty of the administration to back him with the necessary force.

Of course there can be no especial merit in the pacification of Kansas, although it is what honor and justice and national character imperatively demand. If the Governor does not know his duty, he must be very stupid, and, if the functionaries at Washington do not furnish him the physical means of doing it, they are shamefully recreant to their high trust.

There is a party in this country that deprecates the pacification of Kansas, and for the simple reason that its hopes of success are built upon the continued agitation of the slavery question. If the troubles in Kansas are kept up, that party will be responsible for it.

☞ Can anybody tell why our old friend the Hon. David Meriwether, so justly a favorite of the Democracy of Kentucky, has been superseded by the Administration as Governor of New Mexico? How will our Democracy stand this treatment of one of their greatest and most reliable champions? Will the principle of rotation in office be pleaded in this case? Then why have not all the territorial governors been superseded?

> While listening the other evening to George D. Prentice's doleful and yet truthful account of the "Present Aspects of American Politics," we could but smile on hearing a lady near by remark: "He must have forgotten his subject; he's reading 'Jeremiah's Lamentation.'"
> *Rhode Island Schoolmaster.*

It is by no means certain that the reading of a little Scripture to that witty lady would do her any manner of harm. We are glad she received our lecture as gospel.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening the express train from Indianapolis ran over an aged lady named Altehaum, about a half mile east of Vienna. The engineer discovered her on the track and sounded his whistle, but to no effect, she being deaf and dumb. When the cars left Vienna, Mrs. A. was dead. She formerly resided in this city, and has relatives here.

☞ The Charleston (Ill.) Courier says that in that section of Illinois there will not be a half crop of wheat; not even, perhaps, a fourth of one.

☞ The crops are very flourishing in Plaquemine Parish, Louisiana.

☞ We take the subjoined sketch of the leading active statesmen of New Grenada from the Buffalo Commercial. It is evidently from the pen of Dr. Foote, our late accomplished Minister to Bogota:

> The men who are at the head of affairs in New Grenada are of pure blood. In fact, that country, though nominally a republic, has, until recently, been governed exclusively by those in whose veins flows the *azure sangre*, or "blue blood" of the old hidalgoes of Spain. The latest, not the present acting President, Senor Mallarino, to whom, Commissioner Morse, presented the demands of our Government, is a tall, lean, angular gentleman, with red hair and beard and a freckled face. He is of the purest old Gothic stock, tracing back to the time of Pelayo. No man in the country has quicker perceptions, a more subtle intellect, or more resolute purposes. He was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under President Mosquera, in 1846, when he negotiated the treaty with Mr. Bidlack, our Minister at Bogota, which binds us in such intimate relations with New Grenada.
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> Senor Lino de Pombo, the present Secretary of State, is of highly respectable family, long established in Carthagena. He deservedly enjoys a high reputation for probity, intellectual culture, and great business capacity.
>
> Florentin Gonzales, whose name has been connected with the pending negotiations, is a man of different character. He has seen much of the world at home and abroad. He is full of genius, ardent and impulsive, carrying his loves and hates into public affairs, restless and impatient of the *vis inertiæ* of his countrymen, which he cannot move, and ready to engage in any intrigue that promises to result in personal advancement. "He is a man of great ability," we once said to a Spanish lady. "Yes," was the reply, "he has the talent of the devil." Whether any personal feeling prompted this reply, we are unable to say; but Gonzales, as Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris were, is renowned for his *bonnes fortunes*.
>
> When quite a young man he was a great favorite of Bolivar, but, not many years before the death of the Liberator, Gonzales was induced to engage in an attempt upon his life. The conspirators entered the National Palace about midnight. Bolivar's mistress, Manuela Saenz, one of the most beautiful women of the country, heard their approach, and running into the corridor detained them for a few moments, while Bolivar escaped through a window, and, rousing the soldiers at a neighboring barrack, returned and made the conspirators prisoners.
>
> Most of them were shot in the Plaza, but Gonzales was spared and forgiven. In 1849, after being largely mixed up with the factions of his country, he was sent as Minister to England. Gen. O'Leary, the British Minister in New Grenada, who went out to South America as a cadet of fortune, and served during the revolutionary war as an aid of Bolivar, advised Lord Palmerston of the facts in the history of Gonzales, who, on his arrival in London, was informed that a person convicted of an attempt to assassinate a man so illustrious as Bolivar could not be received at the English Court.
>
> Gonzales left London and went to Paris, whence he returned to South America, after a year or two's absence. Previous to this adventure he was understood to be in favor of cultivating intimate relations with England rather than with the United States; but since that time has been more favorably inclined to this country. What will be the issue of the pending negotiations remains to be seen, but we are strongly inclined to believe that demands, such as the Tribune says have been made, will not be acceded to.

☞ The following, from the Lexington Observer and Reporter, notices a murder already mentioned in the Journal:

On Monday about noon an Irishman named Patrick Clarke was stabbed and killed on Vine street by a German named Jacob Nye. Both of these men lived at the same boarding-house, and on Monday Nye was so unruly and troublesome that he was put out of the house by some of the inmates. This exasperated him, and he went off and procured a knife, and when he returned he met Clarke at the door, and the difficulty immediately occurred. Clarke's jugular vein was severed and he died immediately. Nye was at once arrested and is now in jail awaiting an examination before the police court.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.
It is rumored that preparations are being made to send a thousand men from Charleston to the relief of Walker, and Charleston and New Orleans contribute 5,000 towards defraying the expenses.

FURTHER FROM THE NIAGARA.—The Parliamentary election was proceeding with the greatest energy. The prospect of Palmerston and his government being successful is not diminished. To afford an insight into the manner of conducting an election in Great Britain, we abbreviate from a London paper a report of the proceedings at the election in that city:

The election of four representatives for the city of London took place this day at Guildhall. Considering the interest attached to this contest, there was not so much excitement as we have seen on previous occasions. The hall was densely crowded.

Amongst the spectators of the scene were the Persian Ambassador and suite, and the American Minister. Lady John Russell, the Lady Mayoress, and many others of rank were in the gallery.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs came on the platform at 12 o'clock. Lord John Russell was greeted with great applause, as was Baron Rothschild. Mr. Raikes Currie's reception was not so gratifying.

Mr. Sheriff Mechi having briefly opened the proceedings—

Mr. G. A. Hankey proposed the re-election of Lord John Russell, and Mr. Bennoch seconded it.

Mr. Alderman Wire nominated Baron Rothschild, and Mr. Deputy Dakin seconded the nomination.

Mr. Martineau proposed and Mr. J. Chapman seconded Sir James Duke.

Mr. J. Dillon then came forward to propose Mr. R. W. Crawford, but the hisses and groans were so great that scarcely a word of his address could be heard. Mr. Gasslott seconded the nomination.

Mr. W. G. Prescott nominated Mr. A. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Raikes Currie.

Lord John Russell then came forward with his son and made a speech. He was followed by Baron Rothschild, Sir J. Duke, and Mr. Crawford. Their speeches were received with cheers and hisses in about equal proportions.

Mr. Currie next came forward, but the noise was so great that we could not hear a word he said.

Mr. Sheriff Mechi then took a show of hands, which he declared to be in favor of Lord John Russell [Great cheering.], Mr. J. Duke [Cheers.], Baron Rothschild, and Mr. Crawford.

A poll was then demanded for Mr. Currie, which will be open to-morrow at 8, A. M., and close at 4, P. M.

The usual vote [illegible] to the Sheriff closed the proceedings.

The state [illegible] perfectly frightful. [illegible] ted, and [illegible] been invented [illegible] in extorting confessions from [illegible]. The inventor is a police agent, Baiona, who was rewarded by his humane master with the Cross of Francis I, for his invention. The following description of the instrument is furnished, by which it will be seen that the *cuffia* is superior in refinement of cruelty to the "iron mask," or any of the infernal torturing engines of antiquity:

This cap, or *cuffia*, consists of a circular band of steel, passing round the head just above the eyes, with a semicircular band of the same material connecting it over the top of the head from ear to ear; attached to this superstructure is a chin strap of steel wire, growing broader toward the bottom, so as to confine the lower jaw completely, and make it utterly impossible to articulate when the bands on the head are properly screwed up; and to complete the adjustment there is a strap of leather with a buckle attached to the chin strap, which passes round the back of the neck, just below the ears, and keeps the latter firm in its place. It is said that the first experiments made with this novel instrument of torture were on two persons called Lo-Re and De Medici, and that the former suffered so much from it that he remained senseless for some time, and the jailor, who saw him, believing the man to be dying, ran and fetched a doctor and a priest without asking Signor Baiona's permission. When the doctor and priest arrived Signor Baiona consented to allow the cap to be removed from the unfortunate prisoner, who was at length restored to life after a copious bleeding and other remedies; but he ordered a punishment of 15 blows of a stick to the jailor in order to check his over-zealous charity in future.

The impression that the world is to be at an end on the 13th of June is so prevalent in Gallicia that the peasants are becoming somewhat difficult to manage. The poor, ignorant creatures have been confirmed in the idea that they have but a few weeks to live by the abolition of the "passport torture" in Austria, and the reduction of the passport tax in Russia. According to a Polish correspondent of the Ost Deutsche Post, the lower classes express themselves as follows: "No one now troubles himself about the world and its inhabitants. A man can go where he pleases, as it is now all the same whether he is here or in America."

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

Affairs in Kansas—Probable Course of the Free State Party—Prevalence of Crime—Condition of the Country, &c.

ELDON PLACE, KANSAS, March 23, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The season is fast approaching when eager eyes will be turned toward this Territory in anticipation of the result of the Constitutional Convention which is to assemble in Lecompton in September next. Many are the speculations indulged in here as to whether Kansas will be slave or free. The emphatic declaration of the President in his inaugural "that Kansas shall be admitted as a free or slave State according as the constitution adopted by the people directs" has infused new life into the pro-slavery party. We are naturally led to believe that the constitution adopted by the people will be the one framed in September, and not the famous Topeka constitution. The Free State men have determined to take no part in the September convention. In their convention, which has been in session this month at Topeka, they passed resolutions refusing to register their names as provided by the act. They refuse to vote at the coming election for delegates to the Convention or at any election held pursuant to any law of the Territory. They refuse obedience to the laws of the Territory, and will use force when necessary to resist the execution of the same; and they determined to stand by their State organization until the Convention meets. We may very justly conclude that the September convention will be nearly if not wholly composed of pro-slavery men, and their constitution will be a slave one. Now if the design of political leaders in the South of coupling Kansas with Minnesota is carried out and the South stand firm, aided by a few men of the North, Kansas may be made a slave State. The Topeka Constitution will unquestionably be presented to Congress again this winter. There will then be two constitutions before Congress, which will raise the question of which is the majority one, and which in all probability will result in the calling of another convention to frame another constitution.

This will give the free State men another chance to make Kansas free. Political questions are very quiet at present. The law and order party has been disbanded, and a "National Democracy" of the Toombs and Douglas school has been reared upon its ruins. Peace and quiet prevail throughout the territory, and the settlers are generally preparing for seeding. Emigrants are pouring in from almost every State in the Union. There are no armed bands in the territory. As in all other new countries, crimes are daily being committed. Henry Sherman, long and favorably known as Dutch Henry, has been murdered, and rumor says because he was a witness in the Doyle case. A pro-slavery man, by the name of Hopper, was murdered at Franklin yesterday by a man calling himself Deadman. Deadman himself states that he was employed to murder Hopper, and for that purpose he went to his house, where he found him at the woodpile. He inquired for Hopper (not knowing him), and, on being told that the man at the woodpile was Hopper, he went up to him, commenced conversation with him, and, when Hopper was thrown off his guard, he struck him with the axe several blows. He refuses to tell who employed him to do the deed. He was captured, and is now in custody. All the prisoners that were confined at Tecumseh broke jail last night, and have made good their escape. Gov. Geary is absent for the benefit of his health. Untaken lands are abundant yet in the most fertile regions of the territory. The soil and climate of Kansas being much the same as Kentucky, and admirably adapted to the growth of hemp and corn, Kentuckians will find it to their interest to come here. We look for a large emigration from Kentucky this summer.

ELLIOTT.

RIOT IN ST. LOUIS.—The Evening News, of Tuesday, says:

Yesterday morning, Patrick O'Shaughnessy, who keeps a bar on the levee, got into an affray in Richtine's bar, on Second street, near Cherry, in which he got worsted. He afterwards went to his own place and gathered a crowd of some dozen or twenty persons, armed with bludgeons, slung shot, and such murderous implements, and about 1 o'clock returned to Richtine's and made an attack on the house and its inmates. Two of the latter, named Charles Meyer and William McKeown, were beaten so severely that it is thought they will die. The skull of the former was fractured so that his brains protruded. O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Leary, and Patrick Grimes are under arrest as the principal rioters in the case.

MURDER.—Saturday night was rife with the fell spirit of murder, there being no less than three victims, two of whom died under the knife, and the other is past all hopes of recovery. The first case occurred at a boarding house kept by Mrs. Murphy, near the corner of Myrtle and Third streets, and although there were several persons in the house at the time, the whole matter is a profound mystery, and they either do not know *or will not tell* anything definite about the matter. The only clue that could be obtained was, that about 11 o'clock that night, a man came into the house where several of them were sitting and called a man by the name of Carr out, who, in a few moments, they say, returned and stated that he had been stabbed; and expired in a few minutes afterwards. There were signs, however, of blood, or a rencountre, outside the door. They profess to give a description of a man who called Carr out, and the police thought that possibly it might be a man of the name of Patrick Shea, who was before the Recorder several days ago on a charge of larceny, and discharged for want of sufficient evidence. This suspicion, however, is vague and unsatisfactory. The victim in this instance was an Irishman and a deck hand on the river.

The next case was that of a German, by the name of Christian Heinz. He, in a party with three others, were standing on Almond street, when two men came along, who were talking a little loud, and Heinz made some remark to them, when one of them drew a knife, [illegible]ging into the crowd, commenced an indis[illegible] slaughter. Heinz receiving the first wound—a terrible one in the region of the stomach and another in the breast—fell and died in a short time afterwards. The other, whose name is Greigert, was also frightfully cut, and was conveyed to the hospital, where late last evening he lay in a state of stupor, and is probably dead this morning. The two men who were with them escaped the savage and deadly assault.

A man by the name of Jacob Flach, last evening about dark, was knifed in the neighborhood of the Iron Mountain railroad depot, and was unable to speak when our informant left. There is no probability of his recovery. The circumstances connected with it are not yet known, but the assassin had not been arrested.

On Saturday afternoon, two deck hands on the steamer Falls City got into an affray, and one of them named John Britten stabbed the other in the neck with a dirk. He was taken to the Sisters' hospital, and lies in a critical condition. Britten was arrested.—*St. Louis Repub., April 13.*

ST. LOUIS, April 14.
The Lecompton correspondent of the Democrat says Walker's appointment gives great dissatisfaction. It is regarded as favorable to the formation of a slave State. The instructions to carry out the census act rouse indignation. The letter also says a spirit of violent and reckless lawlessness is beginning to be exhibited under the appointment of the new Administration.

A Mount Vernon association was organized here last night by a large number of ladies of the city.

The steamer Rescue was sunk by a collision with the Rock Island bridge on the 10th. Several other steamers have been injured since the resumption of navigation.

CHICAGO, April 14.
There was a collision at Milwaukie on Friday between two Deputy U. S. Marshals and the Sheriff of Milwaukie county, concerning the property of S. M. Booth, editor of the Free Democrat. No violence was used on either side. The Sheriff retained the property. The affair is the continuance of the Garland slave case.

A fire at Lerosse, Wis., on the 8th destroyed the flour and planing mills of White, Dyer, & Gregory. Loss $30,000; insured for $15,000.

SANDY HOOK, April 14.
The schooner John Frederick, from Philadelphia bound to Boston, went ashore this morning. The crew were saved in the yacht of the New York Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.
The Isabella has arrived from Havana and Key West. The Tennessee, at the latter place, brings intelligence that Lockridge abandoned Castillo and Serapiqui on the San Juan River, and they are now in possession of the Costa Ricans.

By the explosion of the steamer J. M. Scott sixty lives were lost.

The Tennessee would sail on the evening of the 9th for New York. She has on board several of Lockridge's command, including fifty sick and wounded.

☞ The following, which we find in the New York Commercial Advertiser, is very interesting:

THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.—Little information has been received lately from China, at least of an authentic and intelligible character, respecting the movements of the insurgent forces in the Celestial Kingdom. Down to the spring of 1855, we had tolerably full and clear accounts of their proceedings, but since then the accounts have been very vague and unsatisfactory. We are indebted to a friend for a Hong Kong paper, containing a long letter from the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, carrying the narrative down to the middle of last December. Dr. Bridgman's information was obtained from three eye-witnesses of what he describes. These persons were with the insurgents at Nanking, Chinkiang, Wuhu, and other places in Nganhui; were frequently at the palaces of the chiefs and had the amplest opportunities of acquiring information. One of them was an illiterate native, and the others being foreigners were unacquainted with the Chinese language.

The native was a youth and was in the service of the insurgents for more than a year, though only as a bearer of burdens. The foreigners were "gentlemen at large," adventurers we presume, for they had first entered the service of the imperialists, but, receiving no pay and seeing no prospect of any, went over to the insurgents, with whom they remained until the two principal rebel chiefs were cut off, when they abandoned the insurgents also, and coming from Nanking by way of Chinkiang and Tantu, reached Shanghae in the latter end of December. They report that they left only seven foreigners with the insurgents, viz: five Manilla men, one Italian, and a negro.

The two chiefs of the insurgent force were Yang, "the Eastern King," and Wei Changhui, "the Northern King." As mentioned above, both these chiefs are dead. Yang was, it seems, proverbial for instigating the most bloody massacres of all who stood in the way of his ambitious designs, as well as for his blasphemous assumptions. He had reached the pinnacle of despotic sway, and lived in true oriental luxury in his palace at Nanking. He rarely went beyond the gates of the city, but within the walls was all but supreme. One of the leaders among the insurgents, Hung Siutsuen, and entitled "the Celestial King," for some reason had become obnoxious to him, and Yang resolved to encompass his death. This design he communicated to one of his generals, who, for some reason not assigned, revealed the plot to the intended victim. Hung, who appears to have been the brother of the Northern King, sought aid from him, and the massacre of the Eastern King and his [illegible] upon.

The mode of accomplishing this was truly Chinese. The Northern King, by concert with the Celestial King, entered the city in the dead of the night, posted his followers quickly and silently at every avenue to the palace of the Eastern King, and at a given signal Yang and hundreds of his officers and people lay weltering in their blood. Yang's followers in the city, however, were counted by tens of thousands, and further treachery was necessary to complete the tragedy. With the morning's dawn came the revelation of the massacre, and the design of Yang was announced as the reason of it. In order to get more of his followers into their power, however, deception was necessary, and the females of Hung's palace became a decoy. From the balustrades of the palace they announced that Wei, the Northern King, and his men, had exceeded their orders; that as a punishment Wei was to be bastinadoed; and Yang's surviving officers, as some atonement, were invited to be present at the infliction of the punishment. At this announcement, the Northern King's followers, being previously instructed, manifested the utmost sorrow and distress.

The reader probably anticipates the sequel. It is thus described by Dr. Bridgman:

"As the second day advanced, some of the favorites were permitted to enter and ride the palace of the slaughtered 'rebel.' But the scene of greatest interest lay in another quarter. In front of Hung's palace, in accordance with the summons of the previous day, multitudes had assembled at an early hour; and there, not many yards from the tribunal from behind which decrees were brought forth and proclaimed aloud by his female heralds, the chastisement began. Wei and his captains meekly (and cunningly) submitted.

"The sham succeeded; five or six thousand of Yang's troops—suspecting that nothing harder than the bamboo awaited them—allowed themselves to be deprived of their arms and placed for safe-keeping in two large buildings, on or close to their late master's now desecrated palace. Once in, their fate was sealed; every one of them was put to death, and not only these, but other thousands also. Thus, day after day, the victims were arrested and made to suffer. Even little children were not spared. Heaps on heaps the corpses accumulated; for nearly three months this dreadful work was in progress, and was then arrested in a very singular manner."

When the Eastern King's plot was revealed to the Celestial King, the latter summoned to Nanking the "Assistant King," Shih Takhai, as well as the Northern King, Wei. The Assistant King, however, refused to obey the summons, he being friendly to the Eastern King, Yang. As he did not make his appearance, it was supposed he had taken umbrage and joined the imperialists. Events proved, however, that the surmise was without foundation. He gathered his adherents and sent to the Celestial King a demand for Wei's head, on pain of an attack upon Nanking and its destruction. The demand was complied with. The head of the Northern King was "taken off, placed in a box, dispatched to the camp of the Assistant King, and there, with many other heads, was hung up and exposed to the public gaze." These events occurred in November last. The way being thus prepared, for some of Wei's captains had also been beheaded at the demand of the Assistant King, the latter marched to Nanking, about the beginning of December. The adherents of Yang and Wei were of course immediately proscribed, among them Dr. Bridgman's informants, who fled to save themselves from the executioner.

We can now comprehend why, in the last few months, the insurgents have made so little progress compared with other periods. They have been engaged with feuds among themselves of a sufficiently tragic character. Hung Sutsuen, the Celestial King, was known to be alive as late as the 12th of December, but was in concealment; and Shih Takhai, the Assistant King, was at the date of the latest advices in possession of Nanking and apparent supreme chief of the insurgent force. The property of Yang and his party had been confiscated, and his palace reduced to ruins. Dr. Bridgman says that "it seems to have been intended that no memorial should be left of him or his estate, and that every relative, and friend, and follower should be exterminated and their houses and goods destroyed." It was also reported to Dr. Bridgman that the far-famed porcelain tower of Nanking, in architecture the pride of the "Middle Kingdom," had been levelled to the ground. Its demolition appears to have been connected with the overthrow of the Northern King: "it was blown up because there were some great guns in it." Shih Takhai is represented as acting the part of Dictator. Provisions and munitions of war were plentiful at Nanking, and though it is supposed that, as the consequence of this jealousy, plotting, and treachery, thirty thousand persons were killed, the numbers of the insurgent forces were not sensibly diminished.

Of the relative positions and strength of the Imperialists and insurgents, it is difficult to form an opinion. Dr. Bridgman represents that of the thirteen prefectures of Kiangsi, nine are held by the insurgents, with nearly the whole province of Nganhwii, large countries of the river, and many forts along its banks; and that in courage, readiness to fight, &c., far surpass those of the Imperialists. Dr. Bridgman, however, has such an evident bias in their favor that his opinions and inferences must be received with some distrust.

He even admits, at the close of his letter, that when his informants left Nanking a plot was on foot against the life of Hung, the Celestial King; and that soon after they left the city "much loud cannonading was heard in that direction." Men who can practice such wholesale treachery and slaughter among themselves are not, one would think, likely to prove permanently formidable foes, and it is difficult to suppose that their rule can be a blessing to any people. To claim for such men a knowledge of, or a belief in, Christianity, and its civilizing, humane precepts, is only to bring the Christian religion into contempt.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON.

NEW YORK, April 15.

By the arrival of the steamer Ericsson, Liverpool dates to the 1st inst. have been received.

The elections for members of Parliament have resulted in the triumph of Lord Palmerston.

The English elections indicate an overwhelming Palmerston triumph. Gibson, Cobden, Leyard, and Bright are defeated. London returns Lord John Russell, Rotschild, Crawford, and Duke. Messrs. Gladstone and Roebuck are re-elected.

The Neufchatel difficulty is nearly settled.

A treaty of commerce between Russia and France is nearly concluded.

Spain.—The Mexican difficulties are subject of much discussion.

The warlike feeling is as strong as ever.

Count Walewski, the French Minister, has addressed a letter to Marquis De Turgot fully approving the conduct of Spain.

China.—Canton is quiet. Admiral Seymour is at Hong Kong, awaiting reinforcements. The trial of the poisoning baker resulted in his acquittal. A telegraphic dispatch to Bombay says the Emperor of China has ordered Yeh to conciliate peace on any terms.

Persia.—On the 8th of February, a force under Gen. Outram obtained a signal victory at Kooshab over the Persians, who were commanded by Soojool Moolk. On the 3d of February an expeditionary force of 419 cavalry, 4,300 infantry, and 18 guns left Bushire, and in 41 hours reached the Persian intrenchments at Boorazjoon, a distance of forty-six miles, whence the enemy retreated to the mountains, abandoning their stores and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. Two days after, the troops commenced their return march.

There was an ineffectual night attack of the enemy at daybreak on the 8th. The Persian army, 6,000 strong, with five guns, were attacked by the British cavalry and artillery and totally routed. The enemy lost 700 killed, 100 prisoners, and two guns. Our total loss consists of 10 killed and 62 wounded. Lieutenant Franckland was killed, and Capt. Forbes, Capt. Mockley, and Lieut. Greentree wounded. The expedition returned to Bushire on the 10th of February.

China.—In China, with the exception of an attack on the junks in Canton river, no further active operations had taken place. Admiral Seymour was at Hong Kong awaiting reinforcements.

India.—Disturbances have taken place in Pegu. They were unimportant, but led to a skirmish with the troops.

BALTIMORE, April 15, M.
There was a destructive fire last night on Charles and Lombard streets, the business center of the city. The following properties are on fire on Charles street: warehouse of R. Edwards & Co., importers of glassware; Norris & Bro., importers of hardware; K. Harrison & Co., cap manufacturers; James S. Robinson, paper dealer. On Lombard street: iron warehouse of E. L. Parker & Co., and hardware establishment of Hodges, Emack, & Grant; also buildings of Gilpin, Bailey, & Canby, wholesale druggists; and Wm. Davidson & Co., dealers in chemical paints. The above properties, with contents, are destroyed. Fairbanks & Co.'s scale factory was also destroyed. The loss will probably be $500,000.

WASHINGTON, April 15.
The Secretary of the Navy, during the pressure of other business, has not acted on the findings in four cases decided by the naval board of inquiry. The seals are not even broken.

The Union will appear to-morrow under the auspices of its new editor. Col. Carter, of Pennsylvania, is retained as assistant. The reports that Edmund Burke and others are engaged are altogether untrue.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
New Orleans papers of the 8th have been received. An arrival from Vera Cruz brings advices from Mexico to the 24th of March. The intelligence of the rejection of the Forsyth treaty created considerable disappointment. Violent disturbances have taken place in Tehuantepec, resulting in the loss of many lives, which seriously affected operations, though the origin had no connection with the Transit route.

Mexico.—Comonfort is the most prominent candidate for President.

Tampa dates to the 4th inst. have been received. No Indian news. Gen. Harney was at Fort Myers.

Nurses are being collected at New Orleans for Walker's army.

Eighty-five workmen on the Tehuantepec route have returned to New Orleans.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CYNTHIANA, April 16th, 1857.

In your paper of the 9th I find myself suddenly deprived of life by "an affair of the heart." I am happy to inform you that at present my attention is wholly occupied by "affairs" of the stomach, and should the "deep anxiety" be transferred to the heart, I trust you will not be troubled with the melancholy duty of recording a decrease in our population.

This way of killing off an individual in the columns of a widely extended journal is doubtless very funny to the local, but a moment's reflection must convince you that it is often very inconvenient to the deceased.

Be kind enough to resuscitate me in your next number, and if the truly brilliant and original mind of your local can be kept within the bounds of decency let me live in peace. Above all, don't drown me again, as I have a natural antipathy to that mode of treating the malady you were kind enough to ascribe to me. Very respectfully yours, &c. J. H. JOHNSON.

We assure Mr. Johnson that it wasn't we who killed him; it was an editor of his own party—he of the Paris Flag. We however cheerfully bring him to life in accordance with his reasonable and pathetic request. We trust he will prove himself not ungrateful to us for raising him from the dead. Let him earnestly devote to truth's service and ours the life we take the trouble to restore to him.

Mr. Johnson, according to his own account, is very much a victim of unfortunate rumors. Two or three years ago a long description of his marriage was published, and he denied *that*; and now a statement of his death is published, and he complains of *that*. Whether "a decrease in our population," or the chance of a prospective increase of it, is recorded in reference to him, he is equally dissatisfied.

The story of the Flag was that Mr. Johnson drowned himself in Stoner Creek on account of an "affair of the heart." He says that at present his attention is "wholly occupied by affairs of the stomach." Such being the case, it probably is not an affair of too much cold water either from Stoner Creek or any where else. We beg him on no account ever to think of drowning again. He is quite a good-looking fellow now, but just think how his corpse would look in the eyes of his thousands of weeping friends with half a barrel of water in it. And let him not shoot [illegible] the smell of sulphur upon his person might suggest to the desolate mourners that "Old Scratch" had had something to do with his taking off.

THE KENTUCKY TRUST COMPANY BANK.—In addition to decreeing that the mortgage of Sanford to the Covington Savings' Bank should stand, Judge Moore, in the Kentucky Circuit Court, also decreed that the mortgage should be foreclosed and the property sold by the Master Commissioner. He further decided that the indebtedness of the Savings' Bank to the Kentucky Trust Company Bank is $30,364 72, which is to be paid from the first proceeds of the sale of Sanford's property. The decision, so far as it concerns the validity of Sanford's mortgage, has been appealed from, and some time must yet elapse before the question will be ultimately settled. The property, however, is to be sold on six, twelve, and eighteen months' time; but then as no period is set for the sale, it is impossible to say when anything will be realized from the mortgage to the benefit of any party.

LYNCH LAW.—Edward Hawkins, who last month shot and killed James M. Land and Jesse Arvine, Sheriff and Constable of Estill county, was taken at his father's, in Adams county, Ohio, and lodged in the jail of Estill county, Ky. On Sunday the surrounding inhabitants assembled together, broke into the jail, carried off Hawkins, conveyed him to the spot of the murder, and there hung him.

☞ One of Mr. Robt. J. Walker's enthusiastic admirers says that he invests his high political reputation in the cause of law and order and justice in Kansas. He doesn't however embark quite so heavily there as he did in the case of a favorite railroad. In the latter case he subscribed ten millions of dollars.

WHEAT CROP IN ILLINOIS.—In Southern Illinois, as far north as Montgomery county, the crop is said to look very fine. In the vicinity of Alton and Monticello there is a promising prospect for a good yield. Between Bloomington and Alton very few good-looking fields can be seen.

POETRY.—It is indispensably necessary for us to adopt shortly an inflexible rule of not publishing long pieces of poetry. They occupy a great deal too much space, especially in our weekly. No piece of newspaper poetry should be more than sixty lines in length.

☞ The Southern Democrat talks about our being "wound up in argument." We do not think he will ever be wound up. He seems run hopelessly down.

☞ The reports from the wheat and barley crop throughout Ohio are very unfavorable.

THE VARIETIES.

At the last sitting of the English Parliament, about half an hour before the final adjournment, much amusement was created by the presentation of a new Irish member for the county of Tipperary, elected in the place of James Sadlier, who was expelled from his seat some months since, upon the discovery of his extensive frauds, and who shortly after committed suicide. Mr. Donoghoe was sworn in and continued an M. P. for about twenty-five minutes.

Tamonche, a war chief of the Utah Indians, put two native physicians to death, because they failed to cure two of his wives, who died under their care. He sent them, in his own philanthropic expression, 'to look after their patients.'

Since Balaclava was evacuated by the British it has been taken possession of by an army of fierce rats, who not only consume every defenceless object within their reach, but also at night attack people in the streets. The inhabitants who had returned to their former dwellings were obliged to vacate them again, and trust to the severities of winter to diminish the forces of the four-footed enemy.

It is reported that Eli Thayer's plan of colonizing Virginia with free settlers, through an immense land speculation, takes immensely with the land owners of that State. He and his associates have been already offered no less than four million acres of land at prices varying from twelve and a half cents to five dollars an acre.

England is no sooner out of one war than she is in another. She has made peace with Russia, declined to interfere in the disputes of Spain, and happily closed her difficulties with the United States; but she has four new quarrels on hand already—with China, about the baking, burning, beheading, and bombarding at Canton—with Japan, about two of her ships forcing an entrance into Nangasaki—with Persia, about Bushire—and with Russia, about aid said to have been carried to the Circassians, by the steamer Kangaroo, employed in her service.

A Protestant lady, married in Brazil to a Protestant, had left her husband lately and married a Roman Catholic. She afterwards became a member of the communion, and the Church has declared the first marriage void and the second legal. This decree caused much excitement.

On Tuesday the money safe of the American Express Company was seized at the Suspension Bridge, by the vigilant Custom House officer. It was held by this officious personage for sometime, and when opened it was found to contain half a million of money, and a pair of old boots belonging to the messenger. The boots were declared contraband, but the safe was allowed to go on after a vexatious delay.

A new steamboat wheel has been invented. It is the application to the wheel of the principle of feathering the oar in rowing, the paddles making thereby less back-water in the operation, and drawing themselves out of the water as soon as they have expended their propelling power. Elliptic moving cogs, each representing one of the paddles, upon a revolving cylindrical plate, give motion to an eccentric plate that turns the central shaft, thus rendering each paddle independent in its motion of the other.

Products of the Mexican Mines.—The total exports of the precious metals from Mexico between 1825 and 1851, a period of twenty-six years, was $237,026,061, an average of nearly ten millions of dollars annually. Judging from the very large shipments constantly made at all the ports of the Republic, on the Pacific and the Gulf alike, the exports the present year will far exceed that amount. The mines were never in a more prosperous state.

"Credit" of European Powers.—The prices of public securities are: English 3 per cent. consols, 93¼; French 3 per cents., 69.75; Russian 4½ per cents., 91.0; Austrian 5 per cents., 68½; Turkish 6 per cents., 80¼. Thus the promise of England to pay £1 a year in perpetuity is worth in the best market, £31 2s; the promise of France to pay the same annuity is worth in the best market, £23 2s; the same promise by Russia is worth £20; the same promise by Austria is worth £13 7s; the same promise by Turkey is worth £13 4s.—*Dr. Farr's Report.*

SCIENTIFICALLY ADJUSTED TO THE SUBJECT.—Dr. Banning's chest, lung, and shoulder brace; stomach, bowel, and womb braces; hump-back prop and spinal levers; pile brace and radical cure brace truss; pelvic girdle for pregnant and childbed ladies. Dr. Banning's book on the subject for sale—price $1. Mrs. Young, the cupper and leecher, will wait on ladies. Raymond & Patten, agents, 74 Fourth street. iy16 d1aw&w2amtf

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BORUSSIA.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The steamer Borussia has arrived from Hamburg, and brings Liverpool dates to the 31st ult. Cotton steady; sales for two days 10,000 bales. Consols 93⅝.

The Borussia brings no other English news. Her Paris dates are to the 29th ult. Nothing certain is known respecting the day when the conference on the Neufchatel question hold their fifth session. The general opinion is that there will be a satisfactory settlement.

Count Morny's return is expected in May. The Duc de Grammont and Duc de Montibello are mentioned as likely to succeed him in the mission to Russia.

At Lyons numerous political arrests had taken place. It is said the police have discovered a secret society whose members joined for the purpose of furthering the election of the well known Republican, Raspail, who is not eligible under the new election law.

Spain.—Election for Cortes began on the 25th. The prospects are favorable for the government. The Infanta Don Enrique, brother of the King, has been ordered to quit Spain because he declared for the Progressionists.

Copenhagen, 30th.—To-day the French ambassador exchanged ratifications of the Sound Dues treaty on the part of his government. The provisions of the decree on the transit dues has been published by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We publish to-day the address of Geo. S. Yerger, Esq., the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and the statement of the affairs of the Company with the resolutions adopted by the Directors at the recent meeting of the Board in New Orleans.

Mr. Yerger has not in any respect overestimated the means which will be at the disposal of the Company. The valuation of five dollars per acre for the lands, which will accrue to it through the munificent grant of the State of Texas, is less by far than will be actually realized. The Illinois Central road furnishes a precedent in this mode of building railroads out of the proceeds of lands adjacent to its route, which is full of encouragement to those who have taken an interest in this Texas enterprise. The length of the Central Illinois road is 704 miles. The amount of land granted to the Company was 2,595,000 acres. The Company has sold 865,211 acres of its lands, for which it has realized $10,713,228. There still remain 1,729,789 acres of the land, which, estimated at the average value of the sales of the land made last year, will bring to the Company $29,386,746. The road has cost $25,940,244. It will be seen from this estimate that the lands alone will pay for the whole road and equipments and still leave a large surplus for distribution among the stockholders.

The portion of the Southern Pacific road within the boundaries of Texas is 783 miles. The amount of lands which will accrue to the company is 8,017,000 acres. The President of the company has estimated their lands at the average value of five dollars per acre, but there is no reason why they should not be quite as valuable as the Illinois lands. The road runs through a body of lands unsurpassed in fertility by any in the United States. As fast as the road is completed it will be lined with settlements, and the value of the adjacent lands must very rapidly appreciate. Taking as a basis the average price of the lands of the Illinois Central, those belonging to the Southern Pacific will realize more than $120,000,000. It is the opinion of those who are familiar with the Texas lands, that they will be worth more than the Illinois lands. The climate is far preferable to that of Illinois, and a greater variety of productions may be grown upon the lands. By means of the railroad they will be brought within a few hours' travel of New Orleans and Memphis, and will be easily accessible from every section of the country.

Few persons have considered the vast area of lands that will be owned by the Southern Pacific Company. It is greater in extent than many of our most flourishing States. It is greater than the combined area of Rhode Island, Delaware, and Connecticut! It is nearly twice as great as Massachusetts, nearly as great as Massachusetts and New Jersey together, greater than New Hampshire or Vermont! The latter, the largest but one of the New England States, contains but 6,335,680 acres. It is not wonderful then that the friends of this great enterprise are entirely certain of its success. The only thing to be wondered at is that for several years it was difficult to procure capitalists to take hold of it and press it forward to such a point as to insure to it the land-grant offered by the State of Texas.

The whole cost of the 783 miles of road is estimated at $20,000,000. Thus it will be seen that, even at the very moderate estimate of five dollars per acre, the lands alone will be more than sufficient to pay twice the amount of the cost of the road, and, if they should realize the average value at which those of the Illinois company have been sold, they will give to the company more than six times the whole cost of the road.

We do not take into account the profits to be derived from the business of the road when completed. It is impossible now to make even an approximate estimate of the amount of its business, but none can doubt that it will be one of the most profitable railroads in the world.

The largest portion of the stock of the company that has been hitherto issued has been taken by Northern stockholders. These stockholders desire to make the enterprise national in its character, embracing all sections in its interests. With this view they have elected one of the most able and reliable citizens of Mississippi as the president of the company, and placed four Southerners in the board of directors. They have also authorized the issue of $12,000,000 of additional stock, which is rapidly being taken up throughout the Southern States.

The success of the enterprise is now placed beyond any doubt, and all obstructions to its progress have been happily removed. Means have been procured for the rapid prosecution of the work, and while the stockholders will reap large fortunes from their investment the whole country will be incalculably benefited by the union of the Atlantic and Pacific with the iron bands which give strength to our whole confederacy and tend to make us more and more one people.

ADDRESS OF GEO. S. YERGER, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having, after the most mature reflection, determined to accept the Presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, I deem it a duty to the public to state the present position of the company, and its prospective ability to accomplish the great objects which its charter contemplates.

A thorough investigation has convinced me that the road through Texas can not only be built with the means which the company must necessarily hereafter possess, by reason of the munificent grants of and to it (to-wit: 10,240 acres per mile), but that a large surplus of millions will be distributed among the stockholders.

There is no precedent in the annals of public enterprise which equals the liberality and enlightened generosity of Texas, as exhibited in the charter of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and the laws passed in relation to the construction of railroads in that State. The road, under its charter and these laws, is, I might almost say, a self-sustaining work, which only requires to be begun, earnestly and zealously, to be completed. Ten miles of the road have been graded and cross-tied, within the time required by the charter; the iron necessary to lay the twenty miles to be finished by the 16th February next is now in this city, and on its way up Red river; the force on the road, and the contracts already made, will enable it to completely finish the twenty miles long before the time specified in the charter, which done, all the conditions are complied with, and the chartered rights of the company are forever secured.

It would be in vain to enumerate, in a brief notice like this, much less to dwell upon, the results which must follow the completion of this road. The dullest intellect can embrace at once their vastness and beneficence, as regards its influence, either on commerce, the destiny of empires, or the stability and strength of our Union. These are matters of which every man must be his own judge. Believing, as I do, that, if this charter should be forfeited, this great enterprise might be retarded a lifetime—that it would be seized upon and ridden as a political hobby—that it would revive and invigorate the struggle before Congress, for the northern and middle routes—that it would engender bad feeling, sectional animosity, and bitter controversy, I considered it, independently of the vast individual profit which, I believe, will inure to the stockholders, a duty to accept the position tendered to me, more particularly when its success seemed to me certain, if prosecuted with energy.

I consider it not only as a great national enterprise, but one that will be especially beneficial to the South, and no city in the Union would derive more lasting benefit from its completion than the city of New Orleans. If this road is constructed through Texas, no one can doubt that it must and will be continued through the Mesilla Valley to the Pacific. By a connection with the Opelousas road, New Orleans would, for all commercial purposes, be its Eastern terminus. A large part of the immense trade and riches of the Pacific, the Mexican Provinces, Western Texas, New Mexico, &c., would, by means of these two roads, be centered in New Orleans. Indeed, so soon as the road is finished to El Paso, it will become the great highway to California, as by means of stages from that point the mails and passengers could be carried to San Francisco in little more than one-half of the time it now takes, and at one-half the expense—showing conclusively that the road must become the thoroughfare for the public mails and Pacific travel long before it reaches the Pacific.

I cannot doubt that this road will prove a great national benefit; that with judicious management it can [illegible] grants are of a character to realize to the stockholders an immense profit; that securing this charter and building at once even fifty miles of the road will effectually and forever secure this route as the connecting link between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

But in relation to all these matters, a candid public must judge for itself, from the following statement of facts:

The Legislature of Texas passed an act incorporating a railroad company under the name of "Texas Western Railroad Company," which, by a subsequent act, was changed to that of the "Southern Pacific Railroad Company." This is the charter under which this company has been organized. By the terms of the charter the company is authorized to construct a railroad from some suitable point on the eastern boundary line of Texas and running such course as they might determine to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, giving to the corporation all the necessary powers to carry into effect the object of the grant.

The charter gives the right to take and hold so much of the public land through which the road might pass, not exceeding two hundred feet wide, for the track of the road, and such additional width as might be necessary for depots, &c.

It also gives to the company eight sections of land for every mile of railway actually completed by it and ready for use. The depth of three miles on each side of the road is reserved for the use of the company and the State, each being entitled to alternate sections. By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1854, the company became entitled to eight sections more to be located on any of the public lands of the State, making in all sixteen sections of land to the mile, or eight millions and seventeen thousand acres of land for the whole line of road.

By another act of the Legislature of Texas, the Board of School Commissioners were directed to loan to legally incorporated railroad companies, out of the School Fund in their hands (being United States bonds, bearing five per cent.), six thousand dollars for "every mile of railroad, when said company shall have completed, in a good and substantial manner, a continuous section of twenty-five miles, and graded an additional consecutive section of twenty-five miles, and the same for every additional consecutive section of ten miles, which shall be completed and graded."

This munificent donation, it will be perceived at once, is not only sufficient of itself to build the road, but will, if the same is well located, and the company properly managed, after finishing the road, leave a surplus of millions of dollars to be divided among the stockholders.

Although I have determined to accept the office of President, yet I am free to say that I should not have done so, if the road had not been placed under Southern control and direction.

The Northern stockholders, however satisfied that they could build the road themselves, yet they believed it could be more satisfactorily, safely, and expeditiously done by combining with the South. The road runs through Southern territory, and can be more securely overlooked from the Southern portion of the directory. Its management can be more economically conducted from a Southern emporium, and its success awaken a wider effort and diffuse a more extended and general satisfaction. These considerations have induced the liberal offer of removing the office and control of the company South, of [illegible] Southern directors, and of [illegible] upon as favorable terms as [illegible] it, to enable the South to [illegible] a majority of the road, in interest as well as [illegible]. These propositions have been carried into effect by resolutions [illegible] appended, passed by [illegible] and made a part of the contract of subscription, and $4,000,000 of the 5 per [illegible] stockholders are to be [illegible] further guarantee, if wanted [illegible] purchasers. I should think, when this is understood, that every ground of suspicion, jealousy, or disquiet [illegible]. No company of men could do more, and few as much.

The stock issued is upon [illegible] that $6 per share is paid at the time of subscription, and that no more shall ever be called [illegible] required of the stockholders forever. The condition has appeared to some as objectionable, but, when it is [illegible] that the money raised from these subscriptions, and the means of the company are sufficient, as I am satisfied is the case, to complete the road [illegible] which the grants of the charter [illegible], it will be agreed that the [illegible] is a safe one. The company will then be in possession of property and means to enable it to go on and [illegible] the road, without a sacrifice of its land, and with a reasonable certainty of success.

The highest estimates made for the completion of the road through Texas, furnishing engines, cars, &c., are twenty millions of dollars.

If the land should only average [illegible] dollars per acre, its sales will amount to upwards of forty millions. This, after building and equipping the road, leaves a surplus of twenty millions.

The condition of the company can be seen at a glance, from the statement from its books furnished me by Edwin Post, Esq., the vice president, and herewith appended. Mr. Post is a gentleman of the highest character for integrity and honor. From this it will appear that the whole number of shares [illegible] is 146,[illegible], upon which $2,474,[illegible] appear to have been paid.

Of this fund, I find there is yet belonging to the company assets of the value of upwards of [illegible] which, I believe, will realize that amount; the balance has been expended for making the survey to the Pacific, in paying in part for the [illegible] rails purchased, in grading and cross-tying [illegible] and for agencies and all other incidental expenses.

[illegible] results might have been, with judicious management, accomplished [illegible] money [illegible] but [illegible] margin for individual profit to those who [illegible] for stock is apparent to every man who is at all acquainted with the fertility and character of the Texas lands, alike capable of [illegible] and wheat and corn in the [illegible] which, [illegible] from the completion of the road, [illegible] beyond anything of the kind ever before offered to the public.

GEO. S. YERGER.

New Orleans, March 2[illegible], 1857.

Particulars of Southern Pacific Railroad Stock Issued to March [illegible]

Full paid $[illegible] a share—number of shares				6,[illegible]
[illegible] stock $5	do	paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	$4 50	do	do	[illegible]
do	$4	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	$3 50	do	do	[illegible]
do	$3	do	do	[illegible]
do	$2 50	do	do	[illegible]
Grand total				[illegible]

On which the company have received [illegible]. On the above stock the following [illegible] are due and will be paid, or parties [illegible]:

Installment on 34½ stock, [illegible] shares			[illegible] 50
do	4	do	[illegible]
do	3½	do	[illegible]
do	3	do 1[illegible] do	[illegible]
do	2½	do [illegible] do	[illegible]
Total amount of installments [illegible] received			[illegible] 50

EDWIN POST, Vice President.

New Orleans, March 26, 1857.

Resolutions of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, adopted March [illegible], [illegible].

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, held in [illegible] New Orleans, on the [illegible] March, the following resolutions and by-laws were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the office of this company [illegible] after be [illegible] in the city of New [illegible] remain until the road is finished through Texas, and all the books, papers, &c., be [illegible] and company shall be [illegible] are hereby directed to be transmitted to the secretary at New Orleans [illegible] shall hereafter reside in New Orleans [illegible] effect as soon as [illegible] cash [illegible] authorized to be [illegible].

2. *Resolved*, That [illegible] should [illegible] to borrow a loan or loans of money [illegible] thereof, said bonds to be secured by mortgage on the road, lands, or other property of the company; [illegible] a part of the contract of said loan or loans [illegible] so mortgaged shall alone [illegible] of said bonds [illegible] no [illegible] on the stockholders, whether for stock subscribed for by them or other liabilities.

3. *Resolved*, That the other five per cent. stock, on which $6 per share only shall be stipulated to be called [illegible] be issued [illegible] but the Board of Directors—two-thirds of the whole number concurring—may [illegible] require it [illegible] stock [illegible] to be issued.

4. *Resolved*, That [illegible] be hereby [illegible] of the [illegible] stock [illegible] directed [illegible] to be issued.

[illegible] national enterprise, and [illegible] the road [illegible] terested in the South [illegible] a large amount of [illegible] the management and control [illegible] in Southern [illegible] as greater and [illegible] of the works, and that a majority of the directors should always be residents of the South. Therefore the following by-law is [illegible] adopted:

"Be it enacted by the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, that [illegible] of the directors of said Company shall be actual residents of the Southern States."

5. *Resolved*, That twelve millions of stock [illegible] is hereby authorized to be issued [illegible] books for its subscription [illegible] to the President [illegible] per share shall only be called for and paid, and [illegible] called for, and [illegible] of said stock.

Resolved, That [illegible] of said Company shall be subject to the order of the President for the purpose of paying [illegible] for iron rails, grading, &c., and for construction and running said road, purchasing engines, cars, [illegible], &c.

Resolved, That [illegible] the Directors of the road shall be [illegible] as the stock is subscribed [illegible] to the [illegible] the treasury of the Company [illegible] and said amount is so paid in, four directors from the South shall be elected from the stockholders [illegible] Northern directors.

WASHINGTON, April 15.
The Administration has been officially advised by Moore and Bowlin of their [illegible] to treat with the Government of New Grenada. The affairs of the Isthmus were to-day the matter of cabinet consultation, and excluded all other subjects. Our Government has resolved that American rights in that quarter shall be respected, and will shortly send thither four or five vessels, with such instructions to the commanders as will, it is believed, consummate the object and lead to a settlement of the existing difficulties. The Administration has determined to take a decided stand.

The third Naval Court of Inquiry will meet on Monday, and be composed of Captains Kearney, Newton, and Storer, neither of whom were promoted by the late retiring board.

New Orleans papers of the 9th inst. say that ships Resolute, Black Sea, and Bowditch were considerably damaged by collision on the river. The former was obliged to return for repairs.

Three large houses on West street, Georgetown, including Commodore Cassin's, were burned this afternoon, and another injured. Loss [illegible]. It was the most destructive fire which has occurred in that place for the last thirty years.

NASHVILLE, April 15.
The State Democratic Convention met here today and nominated Isham G. Harris of West Tennessee for Governor.

The American District Convention at Clarksville, yesterday, nominated Gustavus A. Henry for Congress.

NEW YORK, April 15.
Policeman Stephen P. Hearden [illegible] was murdered last night by two burglars whom he had arrested in the act of robbing. He was stabbed in the back and died soon afterward. The murderers escaped.

The frigate Wabash has received orders to proceed to sea immediately. Her destination is Aspinwall.

VINCENNES, April 15.
The last rail on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was laid to-day at about 3 o'clock this afternoon, connecting St. Louis and Cincinnati in iron bonds. The ceremonies were witnessed by many prominent gentlemen from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities. Everything passed off pleasantly. The first train from Cincinnati, which left that city at 7 o'clock this morning, arrived in this city at 3 o'clock this evening. The passengers witnessed the completion of this great work on their route. Great rejoicing is manifested by our citizens.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
The Secretary of the Interior has given full instructions to Victor and Garrett, Indian Agents, who have left Washington for the purpose of their duties, to organize a delegation from the Creeks and Seminoles west of the Mississippi, to proceed to Florida in the autumn on the special business of persuading Billy Bowlegs and his followers to emigrate. The Florida Seminoles, the government is aware, are too proud to be forced to this step at the point of the bayonet, and hence the resort to pacific measures, which will, it is confidently believed, accomplish that important measure. In view of the above mentioned design, there will meanwhile be no active military movements in Florida as heretofore.

It is stated that there will be no troops stationed in Kansas who have in any way been implicated in [illegible].

In addition to the large force detailed for accompanying the commission to run the southern boundary of Kansas, a summer campaign to chastise the Cheyennes and Kiowas is arranged, and several officers now here are receiving specific instructions to that end. None of these troops are for Utah, as has been conjectured.

CHICAGO, April 14.
Iowa election returns indicate the success of the Republican candidates for State offices, the majority being equal to the November elections.

PITTSBURG, April 14.
A disastrous fire occurred this morning in South Pittsburg, which originated accidentally in the planing mill of James Millinger, destroying the entire building and about two million feet of seasoned lumber; also, three adjoining dwelling houses. Millinger's loss is estimated at $30,000—$[illegible] insurance—$9,000 in Pittsburg offices, $6,000 in the State Mutual, and $1,000 in the Farmers' and Mechanics', Philadelphia.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having been afflicted with fistula which was operated upon twice with the knife without benefit, and during a period of twelve years it assumed its worst possible form, and, being greatly emaciated and scarcely able to walk, was regarded by physicians and all who knew me as hopeless. But Dr. Hulce has cured me sound and restored my general health.

I feel it a duty to say to physicians and the afflicted that Dr. Hulce is a learned and scientific man, possessing ability to cure fistula in a *superior, safe, mild, positively certain*, and permanent manner, without knife or caustic; and no man living is more candid or certain to cure all forms of chronic diseases of every name where he promises a cure.

Seven patients cured by him—four of fistula and three of cancer—go home this week.

Much of Dr. H.'s success [illegible] depends upon his varied and extensive experience.

Dr. H.'s medicine is pleasant [illegible] building the patient up and removing [illegible] from the system.

P. S. A large number, after suffering the horrors of the knife or caustic, [illegible], abandon the physician who deceived [illegible] to Dr. Hulce and are cured.

Address Dr. H., box 414. Office [illegible] Market and Main. J. T. BRYAN, [illegible].

Dr. J. T. Bryan is entitled to [illegible]. His case and cure by Dr. Hulce are known [illegible]. I also know Dr. Hulce to be a gentleman [illegible] confidence [illegible] of extensive [illegible] possessing remarkable [illegible] candor and [illegible] of chronic diseases.

Eld. D. P. HENDERSON, J. J. EATON, D. SPALDING, Jr., W. P. CAMPBELL.

Mr. S[illegible] was [illegible] physicians [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] considered [illegible] Dr. H[illegible] years since. She remains well. The afflicted will appreciate this notice. G. SETTLE.

Dec. 27, 1856.

M[illegible] Jel C[illegible]

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
THOMAS L. JONES,
of Campbell County.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857.

The Black Republicans are attacking altogether too much importance to the result of the St. Louis municipal election. The emancipation vote in that city is principally made up of Germans, who very naturally prefer free labor, and it is therefore no index whatever of the sentiment in the State, where the inhabitants are American.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

What is here said of the Germans by one of the other Democratic organs is what we have said a hundred times and what the Democratic organs of the South have most violently and virulently denied. We have said that the Germans and other foreigners who come to this country bring with them the prejudices learned in their old homes, and are naturally, from education as well as from their own supposed interests, hostile to slavery and in favor of emancipation; and, although we have been denounced for saying this, here comes at last the most influential of the Democratic organs, itself a champion of slavery, to confirm us in our position. The Cincinnati editor plainly declares, that the emancipation vote in St. Louis is no indication of the sentiment of Missouri, *it having been cast by the Germans, who are naturally in favor of emancipation.*

Nine-tenths, yea nineteen-twentieths, of all the foreigners who arrive upon our shores come here with the strongest feelings against slavery, and they very rarely lose those feelings. They seldom fail to show their hostility to slavery, provided they can show it consistently with their greatest hostility to something else. If a vote of the foreign-born people of this country were taken directly upon the sole and distinct issue of emancipation, the majority would be overwhelming in favor of it. Unquestionably the foreigners will vote with pro-slavery men or almost any other sort of men to put down Americanism, but, once let the American question be withdrawn from the politics of our country, and they would go in nearly one solid body for freesoil. If the people of the South wish their interests and their rights trampled in the dust and mire by the polluted feet of the hundreds of thousands of foreign freesoilers pouring into our republic, then let the people of the South fail to sustain the American organization.

Surely no dispassionate Southern man, who looks at matters calmly and rationally, can doubt that the establishment and maintenance of the leading doctrines of the American party are indispensable to the preservation of Southern rights. Restrictions must be put upon the voting of the hundreds of thousands of foreign Freesoilers flooding our land, or every vestige of Southern rights will at no distant day be swept out of existence. The people had better give calm and earnest consideration to this important matter in time and not wait to have it forced upon their startled souls by some terrible catastrophe.

RATHER CURIOUS.—Dr. Murphy, the late general mail agent for a portion of the West and South, is a relative of ex-President Pierce. He is, so far as we know, the only one of Pierce's relatives that received an appointment from him in the West. And now he is, so far as we know or remember, the only person in this vicinity that the Buchanan administration has turned out of office. The thing looks as if Mr. Buchanan cherished an especial grudge against his predecessor.

It is very true, that, during Dr. Murphy's term of service, the mails have been, as they were previously, in a most wretched condition, and, that outrages have been constantly occurring in the service, but no manly he has been less responsible for these things than the head of the Postoffice Department. We hope that matters may be improved by his successor, Mr. Barclay Martin, but we cannot say that we see any particular reason to expect it. Most assuredly the mail service or rather disservice has not been more outrageous in any portion of the country than in Kentucky and Tennessee. Yet Mr. Martin has been the *special* mail agent for those two States, while Dr. Murphy has been only general agent for them and others. If Mr. Martin could do little or nothing toward keeping things right in a couple of States when his whole duty was confined to them, we are afraid that no great things are to be anticipated from the enlargement of his sphere of official duty.

We have no ground for saying however that Mr. Martin has not been or will not be a conscientious mail agent. If he perform faithfully the functions of his important office, we shall take pleasure in honoring him for it. If he will correct the wretched mail irregularities that daily annoy the people of the West almost to death, if he will, among other matters, bring vigorously home to the attention of the mail contractors and of the Department all or even a few of the constantly-occurring cases in which stage-drivers, with a view to taking more passengers, throw off newspaper mails to await their convenience, he will render a public service which the whole public will gratefully acknowledge. We tell him that a most scandalous condition of things exists, and that he must speedily see it rectified or be deemed unfit for his position. We have the same to say to Mr. Bright, Mr. Martin's successor as special agent for Kentucky and Tennessee. We have no doubt that we shall have frequent occasion on our own account to give important information to both Mr. Martin and Mr. Bright.

☞ The conduct of the Missouri Democrats, who elected Wimer Mayor, upon the strength of the emancipation fever, shows conclusively the recklessness of the party and that they are actuated by no principle whatever except that of party success. The Missouri Democracy are types of the party at large. They are for or against any measure not upon its merits but its popularity. In the South they generally profess to be ultra pro-slavery. In the North they out-shriek the Republicans in favor of Freesoilism. In St. Louis, where the foreign population is very large and the proportion of slaveholders very small, the Democracy are in favor of emancipation, and raise a terrible outcry about free labor against slave labor; but in the State at large the pro-slavery feeling predominates, and the Democracy are opposed to agitating the slavery and emancipation question there. The Leader, the organ of Anti-Benton Democracy, thus describes the Benton faction: "they are sincere in favor of nothing at all on principle, but they are in favor of agitating slavery in St. Louis, in order *to get office;* and of *not* agitating it anywhere else, *also to get office.* That's the long and short of it."

Yesterday office-hunting Freesoil faction is composed of good Democrats, who are in full fellowship with the "great Democratic party." They are Buchanan Democrats, and, as the result of the recent election has manifested, they compose two-thirds or perhaps three-fourths of the whole Democracy of St. Louis. They constitute the only regularly organized party of avowed Freesoilers that exists in the Southern States.

DISCREDITABLE TO SOMEBODY.—The Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, as very many are aware, has had for some years a claim for forty thousand dollars against the Government for services rendered to the Cherokee Indians. Mr. Guthrie, as Secretary of the Treasury, refused to pay the claim He was appealed to in all possible ways and even threatened with suits at law, but he steadily and perseveringly refused to the last to let the money be paid.

The new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, has allowed Mr. Thompson's claim. Although he has been in office only about a month, and, during that time, has necessarily, as a new incumbent, had very many matters demanding his attention, he promptly, and of course with little or no opportunity for examination, allows a $40,000 claim, which Secretary Guthrie, with all possible opportunities for thorough examination, refused to allow. The thing looks as if Mr. Buchanan cherished an especial grudge against his predecessor.

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ONE OF THE CONSEQUENCES.—We learn from an estimate published in the Gallatin (Tenn.) Examiner that the aggregate value of property in Sumner county has advanced from $1,405,351 in 56,-837,095 since the commencement of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. This is an increase of nearly $2,500,000 in the value of property in one county upon the line of this road, and is mainly attributed to the construction of the road. There is no doubt that a similar appreciation of property has taken place in every county through which the road is located. All this increase is in advance of the completion of the work and may be considered as only a foreshadowing of the vast addition to the wealth of these counties which will be realized when the work is finished. The increase in the value of property on the line of a railroad will in almost every instance amount to many times the whole cost of the road. This fact in itself furnishes one of the strongest arguments that can be adduced in favor of the extension of State aid to internal improvements. The State of Kentucky cannot possibly make a better investment than by giving such aid as will induce the construction of all the great lines of railway projected within her limits. The increased value thus given to her taxable property will add immensely to her resources and will tend more certainly than anything else to reduce the rate of taxes.

☞ An affray occurred in the New York House of Assembly on the night of the 10th inst. A Mr. Beckwith, one of the members, denounced the editor of a Republican paper in Albany in very bitter terms. When he sat down, the editor passed near him and remarked that he would be attended to after the adjournment. Mr. B., not caring to wait so long for the editor's attentions, knocked him down with a blow of his sledge-hammer fist. Tremendous confusion followed, and order was not restored until Mr. Beckwith stepped in front of the speaker's desk and apologized to the House for the disturbance he had created. A committee was appointed to investigate his conduct.

THE HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.—A correspondent of the Buffalo Republic tells a good one about the talkative old gentleman who "never lectures for money." He was going down the Hudson on a steamer last long since, and when the clerk of the boat asked him for his name, the old man replied: "Sir, you have heard my name often; it is common, sir, household." The clerk still looking blank, Mr. B. explained: "My name is Benton." "Thomas H. Benton!" "Yes, sir." The clerk bowed politely, pocketed the money back, and handed Mr. B. a ticket and key to a state-room. Mr. B. said: "This is a civility I had hoped to escape here. He rapidded, however, that discretion was the better part of valor, by taking the money and key and marching off.

If the old gentleman cannot escape civility, he at least seems determined that all who have intercourse with him shall escape it.

☞ The American district convention, which met at Clarksville, Tenn., on Tuesday, nominated Major Gustavus A. Henry for Congress. Dispatches state that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and that the nomination was hailed by acclamation by the convention and by the citizens.

FATAL AFFRAY.—An affray occurred in Howe's Valley, Hardin county, a few days since, between two men named Willyard and Tabbott, in which the latter was severely stabbed—resulting in his death. Willyard was arrested and lodged in jail.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SPIRIT.—We copy the following statement from the Marysville (O.) Tribune. It shows what can be done even in the house of mourning by persons indoctrinated with the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church. When was it ever heard of that a Protestant deported himself at a funeral, for his creed's sake, as a Roman Catholic did in this case? In any Protestant in all our land made such a madman or devil by his creed or his teachers, that he would, avowedly for his church's sake, attempt the perpetration of murder at his sister's funeral to prevent the sacred services over her corpse from being performed by the clergyman selected by her own husband?

We do not say that the Roman Catholic hierarchy enjoin upon their people the perpetration of such horrible outrages, but they certainly manage to diffuse among their ignorant followers a spirit that tends inevitably to such results:

MILFORD CENTRE, April 3, 1857.

Mr. Hamilton—

On the 26th March I attended the funeral of Mrs. Conner, deceased, wife of John Conner, a citizen of our township, and there witnessed the most disgraceful and outrageous conduct that has ever taken place on such an occasion, perhaps in our State.

The cause of the difficulty, as near as I could learn at the time, was this:

Mr. Conner had invited Caleb Moss, a Protestant clergyman, to officiate at the funeral, and Mrs. Conner's relatives, especially her brother, Patrick Connolly, also Catholics, from Ireland, and they determined that no Protestant should officiate at the funeral of a wife or sister in the neighborhood. To carry out this design, Patrick came to Mr. Conner's an hour or so in advance of the time of the funeral, very much excited, and swore there should be no Protestant services at his sister's funeral until he was a corpse, and that he would be a corpse soon, if no one would go with him, and drag the preacher out.

At the appointed time for services to commence, such a scene as presented itself in the room where the corpse lay in its coffin, I should have been much pleased never to witness. Both men and women, among them his wife (who, she is her credit, from beginning to end used every exertion to pacify Connolly), children, and, by the time they were in the middle of the room, were much Mr. Conner and his daughters, who were about a dozen in all, them hold of him (Patrick) and each other. Some of the women were sadly, some not, but none in a fit state of mind with him to desist. Mr. Conner's daughter's dress was filled much to the mortification of her mother, and almost torn off. It is impossible for me to describe the scene in the house. Suffice it to say, that the preacher, and in fact all present, with the exception of Connolly, left the house, and the corpse was taken to the grave without any services whatever.

Connolly was arrested and brought before a justice of the peace, and bound over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for six months.

Now, sir, I have given you a plain statement of the facts, and I wish them published in order that the community may know what Catholicism will do when left to itself, as it is in this case.

A FEW WITNESSES.

RESIGNATION OF A UNITED STATES JUDGE.—The Hon. W. W. Drummond, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, has forwarded his resignation to Washington. He thus sets forth his reasons for resigning:

In the first place, Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah Territory, is the acknowledged head of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," commonly called "Mormons," and as such head the Mormons look to him, and to *him alone, for the law* by which they live and are governed. Therefore, no law of Congress is by them considered binding in any manner.

Secondly. I know that there is a secret oath-bound organization among the leading members of the church, to acknowledge no law save the law of the "thals priesthood," which comes to the people through Brigham Young, direct from God, he, Young, being the vicegerent of God and the only prophetic successor of Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this blind and treasonable organization.

Thirdly. I am satisfied that there is a set of men—set apart by special order of the church to take both the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the church (the name of which I will promptly make known at a future time).

Fourthly. That the records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of the church, with the direct knowledge and approbation of Gov. B. Young, and the federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act.

Fifthly. That the federal officers of the Territory are constantly insulted, harassed, and annoyed by the Mormons, and for those insults there is no redress.

Sixthly. That the federal officers are daily compelled to hear the form of the American government traduced, the chief executives of the nation, both living and dead, slandered and abused from the stand as well as from all the leading members of the church, in the most vulgar, loathsome, and wicked manner that the evil passions of man can possibly conceive.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—The Wabash Express of Saturday says:

A young man named Aleck Mullinix, it is said, murdered his wife yesterday morning, at his residence near Manhattan, Putnam county.

The facts are these: he got on his horse after breakfast and rode to his father's and told him that somebody had killed his wife. While he was gone to feed his horse at the stable. He told others that his wife fell on the stove. Those who went to his house found that the young woman's skull was broken, and that the destruction of brains, next water, shovel and two with an ax. She was breathing, but senseless, when first seen by the neighbors, and lived about two hours. They say the breakfast table was overturned, and there about a bushel of the biscuit were still warm, and that therefore the horrid deed had been committed but a short time when they (the neighbors) came to the house.

The couple had been married just three weeks. The young woman was a daughter of David Sutherlets.

TO COUNTY AUDITORS.—The Auditor of Public Accounts has issued the following circular to the County Auditors of the State:

To insure success to the measures of improvement for which we are annually asking the favorable action of all their friends is indispensable necessary. Their forcible appeals in behalf of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, of the improvement of the Kentucky River, and of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, will be of no avail unless the people are fully informed upon the subject. Let the meetings be held in every county, and let the friends of these measures be present to explain and urge them upon the attention of the people. Let the people be informed of the vast importance to the State of the improvement of the Kentucky River, and of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, and they will not hesitate to vote for the measures which will secure them. Let the people be informed of the vast importance to the State of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, and they will not hesitate to vote for the measures which will secure it. Let the people be informed of the vast importance to the State of the Kentucky River, and of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, and they will not hesitate to vote for the measures which will secure them. Let the people be informed of the vast importance to the State of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, and they will not hesitate to vote for the measures which will secure it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes several letters from Panama, received by the George Law, which place Walker's position in Nicaragua in a very unfavorable light, and the writers also disbelieve the reports of the recent victories which he is said to have achieved over the allies.

☞ It seems that Mr. Kalloch, the unconvicted adulterer, is resolved to continue still in the ministry. He may pretend to think that it is his mission to preach, but we have no idea that any persons, entertaining a proper respect for religion and morality, will think it their mission to go and hear him.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The New Haven Palladium has the full returns of the vote for Governor in that State on Monday, the 6th inst. Mr. Holley, the Union candidate, received 31,312 votes; Ingham, Democrat, 30,911. Majority for Holley, 401.

☞ The Shreveport Southwestern has the following:

More Bloodshed.—We learn from the officers of the Locomptc, that, on Thursday last, Capt. G. M. Branner, late of the Texas Mounted Rifles, with some other persons, both men and women, among them his wife (who, she is her credit, from beginning to end used every exertion to pacify Connolly), children, and, by the time they were in the middle of the room, were much Mr. Conner and his daughters, who were about a dozen in all them hold of him (Patrick) and each other. Some of the women were sadly, some not, but none in a fit state of mind with him to desist. Mr. Conner's daughter's dress was filled much to the mortification of her mother, and almost torn off. It is impossible for me to describe the scene in the house. Suffice it to say, that the preacher, and in fact all present, with the exception of Connolly, left the house, and the corpse was taken to the grave without any services whatever.

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A FEW WITNESSES.

A MOVEMENT.—We find this editorial notice published very prominently in the New York Herald of last Monday:

NOTICE TO THE POLITICAL FRIENDS OF FREMONT.—The honest and out-spoken political supporters of John C. Fremont will have an opportunity to express their views, *standing committees and clubs in every town, precinct, district, city, or county of the United States,* and thus frustrate the villainous attempt to plunder the people of their property to enter the field for the Presidency in 1856. Unless the friends of Fremont begin at once to act in this matter, the spirit of resistance will be obviated by the corrupt politicians who are now working the management and control of the approaching assemblies that are to nominate. Now is the time to begin the great movement for 1856 by forming honest centres of union and intelligence against corruption, fraud, and incipient revolution.

POETRY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We find the following in the Cincinnati Gazette:

The Catholic priest in North Adams, Mass., last Sunday preached against the "mean whites," for disturbing their tribe and it acts among his parishioners, and in consequence his church put down a heavier service, and there is near any African who came along. The deputy-sheriff arrested one of the number on Monday, when his comrades rescued him, after which they reassembled their object. Three of the rioters have been fined $10 and costs each, and there are a number more.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Russellville Herald says:

We to-day announce Hon. W. L. Underwood as a candidate for re-election to Congress from this district on the American ticket. The track has been decided to Mr. Underwood by general consent of the party and the other aspirants, and consequently no other American will present himself as a candidate for the office. We have no doubt but that the Democrats will run a candidate or not. Whether they do so or not, Mr. Underwood will be elected. He has made a good and efficient Representative, and we believe is acceptable to the members of his party generally, and will receive their support.

☞ The following appointment is announced in the Washington papers:

John H. Gray Bruyn, of Kentucky, Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes, vice Edwin C. Hatch, resigned.

[From the Alta California of March 26.]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.—The weather, upon which California is so dependent for her prosperity, has been quite variable the past fortnight of the most favorable kind, both for the mining and agricultural interests.

The news of the passage of the Wagon Road Bill has been received by our people with great satisfaction.

Henry Bates, our late State Treasurer, having proved a defaulter, to the amount of $123,000, has since been impeached, tried, and convicted of the offence, and declared incompetent to ever again hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in this State. He has also been indicted and is to be proceeded against criminally. Rowe, his accomplice, still remains in prison.

Comptroller Whitman has also been impeached for malfeasance, but has not yet had his trial.

It is not to be denied, our finances are in a state of embarrassment and confusion, which may lead to a temporary non-fulfillment of our obligations, but that we shall eventually, and we may add speedily, redeem every dollar of our indebtedness faithfully to the letter, no person acquainted with the public sentiments of our people on this point, can for a moment doubt.

Since the summary executions of the robbers at Los Angelos great quiet has prevailed in that quarter. Any unusual movement will be likely to be suppressed with these severe but well timed acts of retribution.

Gold is reported to have been found on the Island of Antequa, near the mouth of the Gila on the branch of the San Buenaventure river, 45 miles northeast of the city, near where the old mines were worked previous to the late gold discoveries.

All kinds of business have been much impeded of late in the northern part of the State by deep snows.

The rumored finding of the 100-pound lump at Sucker Creek is confirmed.

The yield will be certain to a large extent in the northern mining region the coming season.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20, 1857.

The return of the steamer Golden Gate, of the P. M. S. S. Co. line, disabled by having struck on a sunken rock, brings us the following very interesting some account of the burning of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott, pastor.

The building is of brick, iron shutter, &c., originally costing over $48,000.

The torch of the incendiary was beyond any doubt applied by the hand of some villian about dusk last evening.

The building was insured in the Imperial Fire Insurance Co. of London, for the sum of $20,000. The estimated loss is from $40,000 to $45,000.

A fund for the rebuilding of the church is already on foot, and great efforts are being made to introduce castings of improved fruits and vines into the Territory.

OREGON.—Much feeling seems to have been awakened, and a good deal of discussion is going on in regard to the introduction of slavery into the Territory. The popular sentiment would appear, however, to be strongly against the measure.

Traveler through the Willamette Valley say that there are a great many dead cattle and horses lying along the road that have died from the effects of the late very severe winter.

LATER FROM GEN. WALKER.—*Anticipated Battle.* A latest advices Col. Lockridge had moved above the Machuca Rapids, and intended to attack Castillo the next day.

The force of the Allies in Castillo amounted to 80 men.

[From the Aspinwall Courier of April 3.]

The present appearance of Central American matters gives evidence of considerable excitement in the public generally has a new. We have less doubt than ever about the success of the cause. But we think the work is to be accomplished by a much more direct and immediate line of operations than that familiar to the commercial general, commodores and would-be presidents valiantly leading on the hosts.

We believe that Walker has been in a way approached by both parties principal in the actual outside struggle; and we are confident he might, ere this, have received aid and comfort from the enemy's camp, even to their own destruction, but thinks the terms upon which such work could have been hired did not suit him. Finally, we are of the opinion that Walker cannot be whipped out by the Costa Ricans, &c., even with all the aid they are getting from outsiders; that the withdrawal of the said aid would enable him to whip them; that both they and their allies in New York are beginning to be convinced of these facts. and that, per consequence, one of these parties, or some from among them, will aid him (or whoever may succeed him) even to an early triumph.

That there are moves on the board that will finish the game in a few months is our honest conviction. The emissaries who are continually passing and repassing within our vision, and the evidence of the presence of others in high places, furnish us convincing proof that the game is at a very interesting and decisive stage.

[From the Aspinwall Courier, April 3.]

Bogota.—The latest news from Bogota, date respecting affairs at Bogota, are that our Government is expected by the people of this country generally, with the exception, perhaps, of a few on this Isthmus, to enforce the proposition of Mr. Morse or to go further—this is the manifest tone of all the advices we see in our exchanges and glean from our private communications.

On the other hand, the Americans, or a majority of them, fear that no action will be had upon the rejection of the propositions sent by Mr. Morse until the expiration of the present, next winter, and that in the meantime, perchance, even before the arrival of Mr. Bowlin at Washington, a new Mualatet may be appointed. We are confident that such unnecessary delay will be fatal to the quiet settlement of this matter, and cannot but be dangerous to the most vital interests of all concerned.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

Seven bodies have been found in the ruins of the cigar store of Handy & Bowser, one of the stores consumed by the great fire last night. The bodies are much burned and mutilated. The number of those more are in the ruins. Those discovered are scarcely recognizable, and were mostly apprentice boys. The following is made up to-day as to the amount of insurance: The total loss is estimated at $428,000; insurance $260,000. One of the men injured by the falling walls last night is dead, making eight lives lost so far; eight more are still missing.

BALTIMORE, April 16.

Search among the ruins of the great fire is still going on. Five bodies were taken out this morning. More are still missing. This makes thirteen deaths in all so far. A large mass of persons is thronging the scene of the fire, and are aiding in the search. The remains of Buckley have not yet been found. He is known to have been in one of the buildings when the walls fell.

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The friends of the Rev. M. Kalloch rallied at Tremont Temple last evening on the occasion of a discussion civil given that gentleman by his congregation to defray the expenses of the late trial. One thousand dollars was contributed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

No mail south of Savannah. The Roman Catholic Institute of Henrico county, Va., was burned yesterday.

The United States vessels Independens, John Adams, and Decatur are to proceed to the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Panama, and the home squadron to the other side in view of our difficulties in that quarter.

This morning a delegate from four different tribes of Indians paid their formal respects to the President, who, expressing his warm interest in the welfare of the red men, told them he was the Great Father to us all his children. It is desired that every one of the Indians should be present, if possible, at the next annuity payment, when a talk will be held with them by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and other officers of the Government, for the purpose of making a treaty with them, and to have their children educated by the government.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The present appearance of Central American matters gives evidence of considerable excitement in the public generally has a new. We have less doubt than ever about the success of the cause. But we think the work is to be accomplished by a much more direct and immediate line of operations than that familiar to the commercial general, commodores and would-be presidents valiantly leading on the hosts.

We believe that Walker has been in a way approached by both parties principal in the actual outside struggle; and we are confident he might, ere this, have received aid and comfort from the enemy's camp, even to their own destruction, but thinks the terms upon which such work could have been hired did not suit him. Finally, we are of the opinion that Walker cannot be whipped out by the Costa Ricans, &c., even with all the aid they are getting from outsiders; that the withdrawal of the said aid would enable him to whip them; that both they and their allies in New York are beginning to be convinced of these facts. and that, per consequence, one of these parties, or some from among them, will aid him (or whoever may succeed him) even to an early triumph.

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WASHINGTON, April 16.

There has been a change of programme in the Nebraska appointments, for which there were over one hundred applicants. The list as finally promulgated as follows: George H. Nixon, Tenn., register land office; Charles B. Smith, Minn., receiver of public money for Neumha land district; Andrew Hopkins, Penna., register; Edward Dewinda, Ala., receiver South Platte district; John T. H. Patrick, Nebraska, register; John C. Turls, Nebraska, receiver Dacotah district.

Since our last issue we have learned from farmers from various sections of our county, that the destruction by the late cold spell was not so great as at first anticipated, although it was great enough, in all conscience. The tobacco plants were not all killed, and some prospect for fruit still remains. However, everything has been injured more or less, and all the crops will be late coming to perfection. The tobacco crop will fall short, even if we have favorable weather during the balance of the season. The weather still remains cool and unseasonable.

Russellville Herald.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

GALPHINISM.—The violent abuse poured out by the Democratic party upon the short-lived administration of Gen. Taylor on account of the allowance of the Galphin claim is still fresh in the memory of the people of the United States. Mr. Philip Clayton, of Georgia, was the Second Auditor of the Treasury under that administration, and it is well known that the allowance of the claim was attributable mainly to his active interference in his behalf, and that he realized from it a very handsome fortune. Since the inauguration of the Buchanan administration Mr. Clayton has been promoted to the chief and most influential and responsible office in the Treasury Department next to that of the Secretary, and the allowance by the new administration, in the first month of its existence, of a claim which had been repeatedly rejected by Mr. Guthrie, has attracted attention to this promotion of the chief-worker of the "Galphinites." Mr. Herrick, the chief clerk of the Senate Committee of Finance, in a letter to the editor of the New York Herald, throws some light upon this subject. There are suspended claims amounting to several millions of dollars. Mr. Herrick says:

Popular inquiry is directed to the question whether the new theory of Mr. Clayton's unique administration has been understood. And it is more than hinted that the denial of his free appointment as Auditor, his retention under "poor Pierce," and his peculiar promotion under Mr. Buchanan to a position where, as an officer presumed to be familiar with the subject, he can give your letter, Patrick all the time, with the butterfly, and making the most powerful exertions to get back to the new race ground to a new race to the winner.

The whole proposition is not amazing to us, and its sometimes is but indeed wealth to the people of the Union. The idea that it is at the end of the session, in connection with a measure, in which practiced and improved artful men had been taught to the ropes of the legislation. This also will be a matter of surprise to many, for those old ones, all act one of which should be delivered at every fair, for practitioners in the chances and greatest information, for the ones look to make the most of the opportunity, and the ones to be on the watch. Powell has almost avoided the invitation to address the state resident during the late inauguration.

A private letter from Washington of a recent date from which they are chosen is because they devote themselves to wholesale, indiscriminate, reckless laudation of the men who have the power to bestow, and it is well-like time to purchase personal puffs by the sacrifice of the public interests.

It is hardly necessary to say, that, if an individual agent, in advertising the business of his employer, were to do as the officers of the Government are doing, he would be very summarily dismissed from his place. Yes, if he should advertise his employer's business in miserable little papers willing to pay for the favor by puffs of himself, instead of sending the advertisements to the papers in which they would find most publicity, he would be punished with instant dismissal upon the discovery of his selfishness and dishonesty. And it is a great pity that our public officers cannot be ejected as summarily as such an agent would be. They are all guilty of a breach of trust.

OLD TIMES IN NEW ENGLAND.—The New York Tribune gives a long and minute account of a new work entitled: "The New England History from the Discovery of the Continent to the Period when the Colonies declared their Independence." If we may judge from the subjoined extracts, the work is considerably more faithful than flattering. The author says of the Colonial clergy of New England:

It was common to open their minds *to the* Lord for an hour, while the people stood and listened. This opening of their minds to the Lord was in truth an opening also to themselves, and tended to clear up doubts and difficulties, and at times have degenerated into singular details. It is told that when Minister Mix prayed for him, he left nothing uncertain. His usual—"O Lord, thou knowest we do not want Thee to send us a rain which shall pour down in fury, and swell our streams, and sweep away our hay-cocks, and thrash, and bridges; but, Lord, we want it to come in gentle drizzle—drizzle-drizzle for about a week.—Amen."

This is suggestive, but not new. What the author says of New England slavery is both:

Negroes and Indians were bought and sold without compunction by priest and people alike. They were looked upon as a good dog is now, were commonly treated with kindness, but were liable to abuse, as dogs are. They often sat at the same table with their masters. In some cases, they were permitted to vote. One of them, "a man of good sense and morals," was a townsman in one of the country towns and had a good school education. But in the church, "God's house," they were expected to sit all over with white folks. Marriages by a minister was allowed among the slaves, and indiscriminate concubinage, which now prevails in the slave States, was avoided in New England. The people lived in constant fear of their slaves, and severe slave laws were enacted throughout the New England states. "Free negroes or Indians who entertained any slaves in their houses were subject to a severe whipping (1723.) Free negroes and Indians were whipped for trading with slaves. They were forbidden to sell, or have in their possession, any cakes or drinks.

They were forbidden to bind out all their children before they were *four* years old to some English master. If they received any stolen goods they were to be whipped and banished, and if they returned, were to be imprisoned for life. If convicted of theft, they were to be "whipt off before the gallows, and there to receive thirty stripes." Negroes, Indians, and mulattoes were forbid to serve as sentinels in Boston, except they gave security. Their wages were forbidden to be paid in silver. They were forbidden to go to fires at night. They could not bury their dead in the burying ground of the white people. Negro, Indian, and mulatto slaves were forbidden to buy any thing at the stores, or to buy rum, and to enhance prices (1723). In 1646 they were forbidden to keep hogs."

The above-cited sketch of slavery in New England is at once the most detailed and authentic that has recently been given to the public. It is drawn circumstantially, and by a New England hand. Let any candid man, North or South, read it, and say whether it doesn't require an amount of effrontery beyond all ordinary human conception for a modern New Englander to throw [illegible] hands and roll up his eyes at the infamy of slavery.

TRIUMPH [illegible] anticipated, the English [illegible] decisive victory of the Go[illegible]e Opposition. The vote of censure [illegible]se of Commons is thus condemned by the p[illegible], the Chinese policy of the Ministry is approved, and continued public confidence in the ability and patriotism of her Majesty's government is expressed in the highest and most constitut

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1857.

NICARAGUA.—The intelligence brought by the Tennessee fully confirm the reports already telegraphed via Charleston, respecting the retreat of Lockridge, the explosion of the J. N. Scott, &c.

Col. Lockridge advanced to Castillo on the 28th of March with 300 men, and shared the command with Scott and Roscoe. He found the enemy had fortified Nelson's Hill, 250 yards in the rear of the Castle, with strong breastworks, ditches, several large guns and 500 men. He retreated without making an attack, and destroyed all the fortifications below Castille, abandoning all hope of opening the River. He disbanded the two battalions of recruits and formed another from those who were willing to go to Walker via Panama.

April 20, the boiler of the "Scott" exploded near Serapqui, killing and wounding about fifty of the officers and men. The sick and wounded were immediately sent to Punta Arenas, upon the Rescue. The Tennessee brought away all who were able to be moved.

Col. Lockridge was up the river with a portion of his force and a large supply of provisions.

The Tennessee left in the harbor of San Juan, April 6th. R. M. war steamer Orion, Cossack, Archer, Tartar, Pioneer and Intrepid.

The following are the names of the returned soldiers from Walker's army at Nicaragua:

Dr. Anos A. Steele, Lieut. Thos. Privatte, J. B. Barnes, J. M. Holden, J. W. Barnes, J. G. Starr, J. Hutt, F. Williams, A. Smith, Alfred Goff, James Pitchforth, Billy Bailey, Leander Smith, A. Smith, Alexander, J. R. Scott, M. Riley, W. W. Johnston, Wm. Bradergood, Wm. Bowers, Wm. Gardner, A. Hamilton, A. Hamilton, Wm. Wright, J. M. Gage, Wm. Carrotte, Thos. Ferris, Capt. Hall, Capt. Fry, H. G. Rogers, Lieut. Brown, J. McClinton, J. Jolcott, J. Lomis, S. Shewsman, E. S. Baker, J. O'Connell, C. J. Perkins, S. Rogers, Wm. Hall, Wm. Williams, T. S. Mcwelly, J. A. Ward, Wm. Neal. Total 50.

Further Particulars—Explosion of the J. N. Scott —Large Number of Killed and Wounded—Condition of the Soldiers.—The Tennessee brought on twenty-five men recently connected with Walker's army. They are in the most destitute condition, poorly clad, gaunt with hunger and privation, and penniless. They are all rejoiced, however, to have escaped from the perils of Nicaragua on any terms. We have had a conversation with a number of these intelligent young Americans, who agree on the following particulars of news since the last arrival, bringing an account of the attack on Castillo of March 20.

The report of the capture of that place and a large loss of Lockridge's men proves to be entirely unfounded. Col. Lockridge advanced on the town with some 300 men, but, finding that it was a position of a far superior force, prudently retreated to Kelly's, where he was joined by Col. Titus's battalion. The whole force, including about 100 sick and wounded, numbered some 270 men; of these, 160 were newly arrived Texans. The soldiers were nearly destitute of provisions, and were put on an allowance of one cracker a day, one mule, and a cup of very weak tea without sugar. The disabled were stowed away in a temporary hospital made out of an old shed 40 feet long and 20 wide, devoid of all accommodations. There had been quite a number of deaths from fever, bamboo flour, peculiar to houses in that country. Medicines were scarce, and the small stock on hand was almost worthless, and there was only one army surgeon to attend to the wants of all the patients.

In this desperate condition of affairs Col. Lockridge concluded to make one more attempt to join Walker at Rivas, if by the way of the San Juan River, Panama, Aspinwall, up to San Juan del Sur, and thence to Rivas about 15 miles from the latter place. On the 1st of April he accordingly called all of his men together who were able to stand in the ranks and addressed them.

He complimented the soldiers on the bravery and patience which they had exhibited under the severe trials to which they had been so long subjected. He regarded the taking the forts up the river as practically impossible and did not ask the men to volunteer on any such service. Even had disappointment by the non-arrival of bombshells and mortars from New Orleans, without which he would be powerless before the enemy's fortifications. He then proposed the march to Punta Arenas on the Pacific coast. But the journey was perilous, as the published accounts showed, and could not have been performed by an organized company of men, much less by a body of cripples. He, therefore, is Rivas, to reach which point he must rely upon trading or coasting vessels between Panama and Rivas. Several small steamers do ply between, we believe, or did so in more peaceful times, between those two points. But they call at so many places that the transit is very tardy. As many of the deserters who forced their way to Punta Arenas, it is probable that they are both now withdrawn, and communication with Walker by way of Panama is virtually closed. The steamer seized by

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

DWARF PEARS.—There is at present quite a lively discussion going on in the agricultural and horticultural journals of the country as to the value of dwarf pears, some warmly advocating and others bitterly denouncing them. This is as it should be, for facts are what we all want, and upon these each must form his own opinions. Experience differs very materially on many points. When we find out the cause of this difference we shall be enabled to form correct opinions.

The following communication, written to the Cincinnatus in reply to a communication from Mr. Stoms, in the March number of that paper, is full of interest on this subject, and, though long, we do no see where we can abridge it, and, therefore, give it entire. When it is remembered that Col. Wilder is in constant intercourse with the best cultivators of this and other countries, and, with the quick perception of an enthusiastic amateur, combines the close, patient, investigation of an experienced scientific pomologist, it must be at once admitted that his opinions are clothed with the weight of authority. Our own experience, limited to 7 or 8 years, has impressed us very favorably toward these garden trees, but we were never so fully confirmed in our opinion as on reading the Colonel's rejoinder to Mr. Stoms, and on hearing him orally speak even more emphatically on the subject:

MR. EDITOR: I notice in the columns of your valuable journal an article upon the cultivation of Dwarf Pears, by Wm. Stoms, Esq., which also seems to have been read before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and in which he reviews an opinion expressed by me on a certain occasion, relative to the cultivation of the pear on the quince stock.

I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with that gentleman, but from the confident manner in which he writes it is to be presumed that he has had better opportunities, and much larger experience, than the cultivators of New England. As to the accusations which he brings against me of "bloviating," "bobbin," "veering," "backing out" from the culture of "*Dwarf Pears*"—"jumping at conclusions without practical experience," advocating "moonshine theories," and similar denunciatory phrases, I yield to him all the honor which attaches to such courteous and classic language, agreeing with him "that amenity and courtesy to opponents should always characterize deliberations."

The grave charge he makes is, that I did say, in open meeting, and before the world, "*that the pear, upon the quince*, should be planted deep enough to cover the place of junction, three or four inches below the soil, and then the pear will throw out roots from itself, and the result will be not only early fruiting, but also longevity." Mr. Stoms further says: "When Col. Wilder shall have tried this new project some twenty years, then it is that he can speak with some truth and confidence as to early fruiting and longevity." Now this direct proposition is encouraging, and induces me to inform Mr. Stoms that I have tried this "new project," not only "*twenty*," but more than twenty-five years; and although I would not arrogate the riper experience which he claims, yet I will venture to assert that I have in my grounds many pyramid pear trees from ten to seventeen feet in height, with trunks twenty inches in circumference, and branching at the base ten to twelve feet—that hundreds of these trees are from twelve to fifteen years of age—that several of these are thirty years old—that they have borne regular crops from the third or fourth year after planting, and that in some instances I have gathered from the aforesaid trees "not five or six beautiful pears" *only*, but from one bushel to one barrel per tree. I do further aver, that these trees were originally upon the quince stock—that some of them remain in that condition now, but that most of them have rooted from the pear stock, and that Mr. Stoms may believe that there is "some truth" in this statement (for "verily we speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen"), I would really make oath to these facts, were it necessary to convince him of my veracity.

That there may be no misunderstanding of terms let it be remembered that when I speak of *dwarf* pear trees—a term which I did not use in the quotation he has cited—it is in contradistinction to those which are on the pear root; for we of Massachusetts do not allow our pear trees, even those on the quince, to remain *dwarfs* or "*monkeys*." No, no, Mr. Stoms; we not only make our pear trees grow, *even on the quince*, into beautiful, large pyramids, but we make them bear five to seven years earlier on the quince than they would on the pear stock. And, as to planting deeply, so as to allow the pear stock to root, as many varieties will, it is no "new thing with the intelligent Colonel," for he has *always* practiced this system, a fact well known to his friends, and to every one who has visited his grounds.

Mr. Stoms asks, "Why graft on the quince stock at all?"

Answer. To obtain "early fruiting" and the pleasure and profit of regular crops, for many years, before the trees would produce fruit on their own stock.

Again he inquires: Will the pear, under the circumstances he (Mr. Wilder) describes (that is, rooting from the pear stock), continue to be a "*dwarf?*"

Answer. No; nor do we desire that it should; for, having commenced fruiting and furnished itself with fruit-spurs, it will continue to bear, whether on the pear or quince root, or on both; and, as to "longevity," it is generally admitted that the more roots a tree has, the greater will be its strength and the longer its duration of life.

Hence we plant the tree deep enough to allow it to root from the pear stock, and thus we keep the quince stock soft and emollient, also; causing it to swell evenly with the pear, and to emit roots throughout its stem, which it will do, if kept below the surface of the soil.

Mr. Stoms further says: "When the friends of dwarf pear culture shall come forward, and, with 'bills of particulars,' show me an orchard of five hundred dwarf pear trees that have been ten years planted, which have borne fruit *successfully* and *paid* cost, I will give up the contest."

Now we cannot carry our orchards to Ohio, but, if friend Stoms will take the cars next August for Boston and advise me of the time and at what depot he will arrive, I will have a carriage in readiness, take him to my house, have a good chat with him in the evening on pomology, give him the best bed and board we have, and in the morning he shall see my pear trees and the memorandum of my sales of fruit for the past few years.

I will then take him to my neighbor Austin's, the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who has five hundred and ten pear trees. All these are on the quince root, with the exception of one or two dozens, which are on the pear root; but as these latter have borne little fruit, Mr. S. will not object to their being counted in the lot. These trees are from eleven to thirteen years of age. One hundred of them are Louise Bonne de Jerseys. These trees commenced bearing about three years after planting, have borne regular and abundant crops ever since, and are now in a very vigorous and healthy condition. No account of the crops was kept until the year 1851, but Mr. Austin has kindly furnished me with the amount of his sales since that date:

Sales of Pears in 1851	$161 00
" " 1852	406 00
" " 1853	781 72
" " 1854	680 61
" " 1855	648 43
" " 1856	831 00
Total sales for six years	$3,408 75

The original cost of these trees was about 50 cents each or $250. Mr. Austin is a merchant and goes to the city every day, and the only help he has had is the service of a man who also takes care of his stable and grounds. He has, however, given them his personal attention and good cultivation, but I think, without further estimate of the "cost," we may reasonably conclude that these "five hundred trees" have "borne successfully, and paid cost." We will then take a ride over to the Messrs. Hovey's, where we shall find a much larger number of pear trees, on the quince root. Their beautiful avenues are lined with them, some of which are from 15 to 20 years of age, but as it will occupy, perhaps, too much time to examine all of them, we will take one walk as an example. How delighted Mr. S. must be to see 220 pear trees, 110 on each side, loaded with their luscious fruit, only eight or nine years planted and all independently on the quince root. The product of those trees in 1855 was twenty barrels — in 1856 twenty-five barrels. The highest price obtained was twenty dollars per barrel, the lowest eight dollars. Then we can call on Mr. Stickney and look at his "dwarf" pear trees. We shall see some magnificent specimens of Urbaniste and Louise Bonne de Jerseys. The crop of the latter he sold last season at ten dollars per bushel. Then we will go to Mr. Manning's, who has some pear trees on the quince of very large size, being from thirty to forty years old, and which "still live," and produce annual crops. Then we will pursue our journey and call on Mr. Cabot, the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Messrs. Bacon, Downer, Richardson, Johnson, and others, who have splendid collections of "dwarf" pear trees which have been "planted ten years." By this time Mr. Stoms will be satisfied whether "life to them is a mere shadow, and like a brief candle soon goes out;" and having seen thus much of the "absurdity of exuberant bearing," perhaps will be able "to jump at conclusions without practical experience," be willing to "bloviate," "veer round," and without any more allusion to "moonshine theories" and "humbugs," acknowledge that whoever else is to "back out," it is not the cultivators of Massachusetts.

As my object has been to bring *practical experience* to bear on this subject, I cannot close this article without adding a few extracts from the remarks of the celebrated Mr. Berckmans, formerly of Belgium, but now of New Jersey. He has spent a long life in the study of pomology, and his opinions are, therefore, worthy of confidence. To the question, "*Will quince-grafted pears succeed?*" he replied:

"I have no hesitation in replying, Yes, they will, and often better than on pear stock; and they are less subject to blight. I know that I do not agree with the opinion of my late friends, Van Mons and Esperen, who never would admit a quince stock in their experimental gardens. I respect their memory, but cannot help considering their opinions as a prejudice. They had not found out the good quince stock, and perhaps did not know how to plant quince-grafted trees. I myself did not know it then. At present my best trees are on the quince; and my best fruit also. Those who would successfully cultivate those must pay attention to the following rules:

"1. Have a good, substantial, rather deep soil, with porous or drained subsoil.

"2. Select the good Angers, or Orleans quince, for stock.

"3. Plant no other varieties than those which succeed the quince.

"4. Plant the trees deep enough, so that the place where they have been budded shall be at least three inches below the surface of the soil.

"5. Keep the weeds down.

"6. Keep the branches low, and make a pyramidal tree, by judicious pruning, once or twice a year. If well pruned, the tree requires no pinching.

"Much has been said about the *short-living* of the quince stock. It properly planted in genial soil, which is not exhausted or impoverished by intervening field crops without a sufficient supply of manure, as most of our apple orchards are, the quince-grafted tree will thrive for fifty years or more. Some actual facts will prove what I state. Hon. M. P. Wilder has in his garden in Dorchester, trees which he bought from the widow of Mr. Parmentier, Long Island, some twenty years ago. They have yielded fine crops almost every year, and there is no reason to anticipate a diminution of growth or crops. These trees are on *the quince*, but have been planted by a man who knew how to manage trees.

"In the same garden are some fine Urbaniste trees—a part on the pear and a part on the quince, planted in the same spot and in the same year. Those on pear roots are now beginning to bear some scanty fruits, while the others, on quince, have yielded bushels of fruit for the last seven years, and are actually loaded with a splendid crop. All are equally healthy.

"He who wants large crops of pears, indifferent in size or quality, may plant all his trees on the pear stock; but he has to wait from ten to fifteen years. If you want large, fine fruit, which, in fact, pays better, with less trouble and expense, select your varieties on the quince. These will often bear the first year, and always the third or fourth from their planting. If I had thirty trees to plant, twenty should be on the quince, the balance on pear stock.

"Some varieties will not grow upon the quince, but even these do well double worked, that is, budded or grafted upon a variety worked already upon the quince and succeeding upon it. The French call it intermediary grafting.

"In planting orchards, the same care and the same digging is required for a standard as for a quince stock, but how different the result? Ask Mr. Hovey, and others around Boston, from which they derive their largest profits. They all agree that the quince root has paid the soil, the expenses, tree and all, long before the pear stock has shown any sign of bearing.

"*Will Quince Roots do for Orchards?*—For orchards, as we find them on most of our farms, a promenade ground for cattle, badly cultivated and shallow soil, stagnant water, injudicious selection of varieties and more injudicious pruning, no sir! No fruit tree of a refined class, no tree of any value will do in such conditions.

"Let us look at some fine nurseries, or orchards (schools), where specimen trees are cultivated with care, and in proper soil and localities, and facts, those stubborn things, will soon bring conviction in the place of doubts.

"Messrs. Elwanger & Barry, and others, in Rochester; Mr. Wilder and Mr. Hovey, near Boston; Chas. Downing, in Newburgh; Dr. Grant, near Peekskill; Mr. Reid, Elizabethtown, N. J., and many others, cultivate the pear on the quince stock with the best results.

"When one expects to reap the fruit of industry, he needs to give the proper attention to it; if he expects a fruit tree to yield crops of the most refined fruit, and to grow as a maple or a cedar in the woods, he is badly mistaken.

"Let the quince stock be abused, we shall do as the philosopher of Greece; when Pythagoras denied *motion*, Zeno went *walking*. Let the quince be slandered, it will remain one of our best friends. Our profits in fruit raising are mostly derived from *quince stock*. The best fruits of our splendid exhibitions are from the *quince stock*.

"Let gentlemen have their own way in stating contradictory experiments, based upon improper or bad management, drawing from these unsatisfactory conclusions. 'On we shall go;' and by a judicious selection of varieties, and proper cultivation, we shall fill our shelves, and walk among our well-shaped, healthy pyramids with a blessing for the unknown genius who first tried the quince as a stock for the pear, and made really, in the pear cultivation, the same revolution as steam has done for our traveling."

Well does an editor remark:

"A more satisfactory answer to the tirade of nonsense which is going the rounds of the papers in reference to the cultivation of 'dwarf pears,' viz., the pear upon the quince, could not well be given. It is to the point, and coming as it does, from one amply able, after many years of observation in France and Belgium, where the pear has so long been cultivated, as well as in our own country, to give an opinion, will have the influence to which its sound common sense entitles it.

"It is one of the most serious drawbacks to all progress in horticultural art, that those who do not know the first principles of a science should attempt to teach those who have made it a life-long study. These attempts to write down the quince stock are a sample of a thousand similar attempts, in the literature of gardening, to assail some of the soundest principles of physiological science and practical art; and it will end, as all similar attempts have, in more thoroughly convincing those who resort to the proper sources of information, how egregiously they have been deceived in following the notion of those who write well enough, or criticize wonderfully wise, but whose practice is as barren as some of the ideas which they attempt to advance."

EXPERIENCE AND IMPROVEMENT IN RAISING CORN.—Years passed I have spread barnyard manure broadcast, ridged my land, then with a hoe dug holes, put in a single handful of compost, composed of bone dust, ashes, and plaster, about equal parts. My corn would come up and outgrow my neighbors'; they would say at the last hoeing, that my corn was the best in the neighborhood. When we came to harvest it, it was not so. In drouth mine would seem to suffer the most; in storms of rain and wind in the fall, mine would seem to blow down the most, when my neighbors' was eared altogether the heaviest. Noticing the above facts, I began to look at the whys and wherefores. When myself and neighbors would plow our corn stubble ground for oats, the following spring, I noticed that the roots of each hill of my neighbors' was almost twice as large as mine; now for the reason. When I dug holes for my compost, I removed, as a matter of course, the yard manure from under the hill, so that the roots of the corn would not reach out after food to nourish them, but cling to that little handful of compost and there stop. Thus you see where the drouth affected it so much more than it did my neighbors, the roots clinging to that compost in a little clump; you see why the storms beat it down more than it did my neighbors', no roots reaching out every way to support it against wind; thus you see, when my corn had got the food from the compost, it stopped growing, and the consequence was the ears were not filled out. A Yankee can guess why the roots of my neighbors' hills the next spring were larger than mine were. I now say, if I am to have no more than two hundred pounds of guano, or ten bushels of wood ashes, or four loads of yard manure, I would spread it broadcast over the acre.—*Homestead.*

Remarks.—There is matter for reflection in the above extract. It is the practice of some farmers to manure their corn in the hill; the result in most cases may be just what is stated above, though mixing the manure through the soil is doubtless the true method of applying it to corn or any other crop. The more thorough the mixing, the better will be the result.

PROFITS OF GRAPE CULTURE.—Sidney George Fisher of Philadelphia lately read an essay before the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture, from which we extract the following:

The two facts being established that various kinds of wine of good and constantly improving quality can be produced with ease, and also that the demand for it, so great now as to be beyond the means of supply, is likely to be indefinitely extended, the next thing to be considered is the profit that may reasonably be expected from the cultivation of the grape. On this point statements vary materially, as much depends on locality, the season, the skill, and capital employed, and other causes affecting the crop and price at which it sells. It is stated in the Patent Office Report for 1854, that in the neighborhood of Cincinnati "the average yield in a series of years, from vineyards favorably situated and well cultivated, is estimated at 300 gallons per acre." The average price is $1 to $1 25 per gallon and the cost of labor in making a crop $60 to $80. "Some of the best vineyards produced last year 800 to 900 gallons, but that is unusual." Another authority says that 400 gallons is the average crop, and 1,000 to 1,200 gallons sometimes obtained.

In a report recently made to the American Wine Growers' Association, of Cincinnati, by the Committee on Vineyards, is an account current of expenses and receipts with a vineyard of half an acre, during the first eight years of cultivation, from which it appears, that, including interest, and [illegible] the price of land, the whole expense was $211 19, and the receipts $1,101 04, showing a net profit in eight successive years of $892 94, from half an acre, which is $223 per acre a year. This was during the first eight years, the value of the fruit being only $37 until the fourth year. As the grape-vine continues to increase in productiveness for ten or twenty years, the subsequent profits may be expected to be much larger. I have received a letter from General Kaim, containing an estimate of the probable cost and profit of an acre of vineyard near Reading, in this State:

The whole expense, including cost of land, outside enclosure, vines, trellis work, and all labor is	$642 00
Cost of wine-press, shedding casks, &c	200 00
Total capital invested	$842 00
The average yield is about 640 gallons of wine, worth at the press 80 cents, or	$512 00
The yearly expense	80 00
Leaving a clear profit of	$432 00

A large portion of this original cost would however be saved by a farmer who made the vineyard a part only of his business; a part of it also would not be proportionably increased by having more land; it is likely also that the rot and other causes would somewhat reduce the amount of profits.

MULCHING.—This is a term used by horticulturists for shading the ground around growing trees, shrubs, and plants. There are many plants so delicate in their structure, that they absolutely require mulching the first summer, to insure their roots a firm hold in the ground. But as most of our summers are so dry and hot, there are few plants that are not benefited by mulching.

If the ground around fruit trees is cleared of the weeds and grass, and mulched with leaves or straw, immediately after a rain, the tree will be invigorated, and a fine crop of fruit be the reward. Roses that are wilting and showing a sickly bloom will be revived, and bloom in beauty, by mulching, when the ground is moist. The dahlia, a plant that requires a great deal of moisture, will bloom in perfection until frost if kept properly mulched through the summer. Now, when we recommend mulching, we do not mean a few leaves or straws placed immediately around the plant, but a coating so thick that the sun cannot penetrate through, and placed as far from the plant or tree as the influence of the roots extends. Anything that will shade the ground, rock, brick, or plank, will answer to mulch with; but substances that in their decomposition will make a soil are decidedly preferable. The native forests mulch themselves, and we see how rank and vigorous they grow. We think that, unless the surface be kept constantly stirred around a tree or plant, the rays of the sun should never rest upon it. Those who look upon labor and effort as a great bug-bear, may get along without mulching. But those who mulch properly will actually save time and labor, for when it is well done the labor is done for the year, and the soil is all the time being enriched, as the plant grows and perfects itself. Therefore we say to the orchardist, mulch around your fruit trees; to the vine grower, mulch around your grape vines; to the gardener, mulch among the vegetables; to our fair lady florists, mulch among the flowers, mulch, mulch, mulch. Never tire of mulching.

Soil of the South.

FRACTIONS OF AN ACRE FOR EXPERIMENTS.—It is often very desirable to the farmer to measure off from a lot of land, fractions of one acre, for the purpose of making a series of experiments upon different modes of planting, cultivating, or manuring. To facilitate this, we give below the measurement of the side of a square, containing the following fractional parts of an acre. A reference to this table will save some perhaps tedious calculation:

1-16 of an acre contains	2,722½ sq. feet—about	52½ ft. sq.
⅛ " "	5,445 " "	[illegible] "
¼ " "	10,890 " "	104¼ "
⅓ " "	14,520 " "	[illegible] "
½ " "	21,780 " "	[illegible] "
1 acre "	43,560 " "	[illegible] "
2 acres "	87,120 " "	[illegible] "

We cannot but suggest to our readers the importance and advantage of combining with the usual duties of the farm such experiments as may easily be conducted without any interruption of the work, and yet will often lead to the most decisive results. If one is to plant an acre of potatoes, for instance, divide it into quarters, and each quarter into eighths if needed, and plant one part with small seed; another with large, another cut, and another whole; manure one part in the hill, another outside. On one quarter try *salt* to prevent the rot, on another lime, another ashes, &c. No man can do this without soon increasing his knowledge of agriculture, and soon after his wealth.—*Country Gentleman.*

HOW TO SELECT MOUSERS.—*Messrs. Eds.:* I have tried poisoning rats, but find they soon become very careful what they eat; and I have found that a good cat is the most effectual remedy. As is the case generally, there is only one or two mousers in a litter. I will give a rule which I received from a young German, and which I have seen tried enough to know that it is good, if it is a cat story. A poor cat is almost as bad as rats. The German's rule was, when the kittens were old enough to be playful, to catch a mouse, and, holding it by the tail, give the kittens a chance to play with it; some would grab at it eagerly, while others would be entirely indifferent. The former he would save, and in this way I have known several who have never failed to obtain good cats. It is very simple, but may be of use to some. [illegible]

Country Gentleman.

From the different peach growers in this vicinity we learn that the peaches and early fruit have been entirely killed by the late frosts. In some places the apples have also been injured. Such a [illegible] spring has not before occurred within the memory of our friend, "the oldest inhabitant."

Evansville Journal.

BEETS FOR MILCH COWS.—A writer in the Maine Farmer says he has for some years been experimenting with roots for cows in milk. The English flat turnip he found of little benefit. Potatoes are good, and a cow, fed half a bushel per day, will gain in flesh and give a larger quantity of milk. Ruta baga turnips are nearly equal to potatoes. Carrots he has fed for some years, and found that a peck was fully equal to half a bushel of potatoes. He grows the long orange variety, and considers it superior to the white field carrot.

This season he has been feeding beets at the rate of half a peck [query—half a bushel?] to each cow per day. He finds they gain in flesh, give a greater quantity of milk, and the rich quality of the milk well repays for the beets given. About half the quantity of milk will make a pound of butter that it takes when the cows are fed on potatoes or turnips. Another advantage is they are easily grown. Last spring he planted four square rods of ground, well pulverized and manured, with a common cart two-thirds full of muck mixed with stable manure, half and half. Planted by hand. They came up well, but after they got up a worm attacked them and destroyed one-half of them, so that he did not harvest but 25 bushels. He thinks them worth double the quantity of potatoes for his cows. This was at the rate of 1,000 bushels per acre—worth 25 cents a bushel for feeding. We would ask how the same amount can be realized with any other crop.

Prairie Farmer.

☞The beauty and strength of this noble poem are most remarkable:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

"PERCY GODOLPHIN,"

BY SALLIE M. BRYAN.

I met thee once, a long, long time ago—
Pale and poetic, in grief's dark costume
Dreaming among the ruins.
I had stood
Beside the dying flowers and thought of him,
My playmate-cousin as I saw him last,
One dim remembered spring-time, with the light
Asleep amid the gold waves of his hair
And dreamy blue, caught from the summer's heaven,
Deep in the shaded sadness of his eye.
Ay, Allan was a bright boy and I loved him—
But not as I love *thee*.
Oh, Percy—Percy!
In my wild hours of romance I can dream
There is no happier heaven beyond the stars
Than I could find on earth—with one like thee!
Thou didst have faults—what brightest one has not?
Yet never, never more can I know half
The glorious rapture that burned in my heart
When thy bright presence first thrilled through its strings.
What shall I call thee? words are vain, all vain;
My spirit's deepest voice sounds mockingly
And rushes back with trembling tone and dies
With its excess of fiery love for thee,
For thee, alas! for thee.
I know too well
The dark, the desolating power of pride;
For it has burned my spirit's life for years,
Wasting it half away. And yet, oh, yet,
How could a woman with a soul have turned
From thy bright beauty and thy glorious love?
Alas! not even for power to exorcise
The spectral haunting of a sleepless vow,
Heard by the night, recorded past the stars,
Breathed in a wronged and dying father's ear,
Could I have left thee.
No, my restless soul
Has lingered with thee since it met thee first.
On, on, and on, through splendid scenes of light
And through life's deepest darkness it has traced
Thy wandering way. From Albion's colder clime
Where thy ancestral ruins sadly slept—
Ay, where thy love first found a voice and shrine
And where a wild scene in the lonely wood
Rose on thy gaze and whispered to thy soul
That it was bound by dark and mystic ties
Even to the past or *future* of thy fate—
From this and scenes like this that chill my heart,
To Italy—the loveliest land of love!
I've followed in thy path as thou didst rove
Dreaming and dreaming still.
The deep blue night
That watches sadly round a classic clime—
Oh, heaven! how could its splendid stars foretell,
How could its cold and cruel stars permit
Such fate to one who loved them so—to thee,
Thou glorious dreamer—idol of my soul,
To thee, bright one—to thee!
Oh, how I wept
When first those words, those saddest words for all—
"The dream is over," trembled from thy lip!
With what a joy, after thy lonely years,
I saw thee meet thy idol once again
And found the heart, the high and glorious heart
For which thy youth had saddened, all thine own.
With what sick shuddering I turned away
From that wild girl's dim, fearful dream of thee.
And oh, the night thy lone star waited—then—
Then, mid the lightnings and the dreary gloom,
The crash of thunders and the wail of winds,
I heard the rush of waters that had rung
Prophetic through my soul and saw—thee, thee—
My brightest idol! sink beneath the waves—
With all the starry glory of thy dreams,
With all the stormy sorrows of thy soul
I saw thee sink—and saw and heard no more!
But it is long since then, and now I muse
And seem to see thee as thou wast ere this,
Egeria's haunt seems sweeter for thy sake,
And classic ruins worshipped well of yore
Win yet a deeper vainness from my love,
Because thou'st roved among them. And the lake,
The blue and lonely lake along whose shores
The pine trees shaded thee—how fondly yet
My spirit clings to these.

NEW CASTLE, Ky.

☞"Lulie" is herself as charming as "the dream-girl" she describes, and, when she shall pass from the mortal sphere she now beautifies, she will dwell like her own dream-girl in Paradise:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE DREAM-GIRL.

A beautiful realm is the dreamland bright,
There everything glows with a fairy light,
The myrtle-leaves blushingly bloom and fade,
Bloom brightly and fade in the clefts of shade,
Soft winds o'er those bright leaves steal and flow,
Murmuring a tale so sweet and low
That none but a dream-girl's heart can hear
And interpret the mystic words so dear.

In this magical land a maiden dwelt,
At a holy shrine she in worship knelt;
Love lighted the fires of her pure young soul,
The sweet bells chiming a musical toll;
Her high dream-home was a palace grand,
The loftiest one in the bright dreamland;
Rich winds swept her brow of spotless pearl,
And her fair hair, tossed in a golden whirl,
Caught the softened tint of the fairy light,
And her eyes, like the skies, were blue and bright,
While the angel of loveliness seemed to furl
His beautiful wings round the beautiful girl.

Of radiant hopes were her heart's harp-strings,
Attuned to the touches of seraphs' wings,
Till an ill-omened bird of raven hue
Near and more near around her flew,
Then buried his beak in her snowy breast
And from out her pure heart the life-blood pressed.
He broke the chords of the sweet-toned lute,
Whose music is now forever mute;
Nevermore will she roam in the land of dreams,
Yet a wildering melody round her streams
From Israfel's lyre in the spirit-land,
Where her cheek is by Eden breezes fanned.

LOUISVILLE, 1857. LULIE.

☞This poem is not merely beautiful but gorgeous:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE ALMA PERDIDA, OR LOST SOUL.

BY MARY ELLA GATCHELER.

"THE LOST SOUL."—Among the birds of Peru is one known as the Alma Perdida, or lost soul, for the following reason: "An Indian girl, was collecting balsam for her child, alone in the forest, and on her return to the place where she had left it she could not find it. Calling aloud its name the only answer she received was the singularly mournful note of this bird, which was from that time denominated "the lost soul." The legend is beautiful, and might have been invented far from the land of the Incas, in the vales of Hellas.

Far in that clime where life is but a song,
A golden ripple floating like a dream,
Through long, bright summers thick with starry blooms,
And purpling fruits like tangled jewels gleam
'Mid depths of fragrant foliage, curtaining in
The cloistered shades, where vestal roses dwell,
Their buds all steeped in dew so dark and cold,
All pale as pearls within a folded shell.
Yet where the sun's enamored kisses fall
So deeply glowing is their vermeil hue—
They hang like crimson cups with honey filled,
Or rubies scattered o'er for drops of dew.
There lotus-blooms unfold their snowy robes
Like nymphs when bending to the bath undrest—
All flushed and sparkling in the trembling waves,
They rise and fall by wooing airs caressed;
Then softly yielding to the downward stream,
With half closed eyes they float and dream and dream,
With fingers sweet as balsam leaves, the wind
Droops down and nestles where the blossoms stay,
Charming their scented hearts, then darting off,
A merry wanderer, singing on his way;
Sunbeams, like draughts of rich, delicious wine,
Come rippling down through amber colored clouds,
Waking the earth to one exultant song;
While fruits and flowers spring out in glittering crowds—
Pomegranates with their crimson folded lips
Smile on the joyous birds that idly pass,
Till swooning 'neath the sweetness of their notes,
They fall to earth and bleed upon the grass.
Magnolia-blooms light up the twilight woods,
Their creamy blossoms showering rich around;
While orange blossoms fling their crowns of gold
In "princely largesse" to the waiting ground.
But now, all through the woods a rush of light—
Young maidens tripping with their baskets full
Of color dripping dews, those balmy tears
Which from the ever-weeping trees they cull.
With silver-warbling trills and sweetest wiles
They mock the nightingale's entrancing song,
Their tresses floating as they were the wings
Which bear their graceful, dancing forms along.
Like shining birds athwart the dusky air,
They quickly fade into the fragrant glooms,
Their bare arms gleaming, as with scented hands
They put aside the wealth of trailing blooms
Which queenly summer with a royal hand
Has lavished on this golden-fruited land.
An Indian girl, flushed with the Southern sun,
Stoops in the cool ambrosial shades to rest,
Her hair like braided shadows wavering down
To where a babe is smiling on her breast,
With lips departed like an opening rose
By the unceasing music of his heart,
And dark eyes hiding 'neath their "silken eaves,"
Then peeping up with merry, childish art,
His laughing dimples begging for a kiss
Which she bestows with all a mother's bliss;
Like polished marble where a pearl is laid,
His glowing limbs diffuse a lambent hue—
The warmth of tropic tints upon his brow
With here and there the red veins glimmering through.
The bending rose starts with an angry flush
To see the deeper ripeness of his cheek
Rivalling the crimson of her slanting cup,
As drooping like a bud with stem too weak
To hold its wealth of full blown sweetness up,
He nestles deeper in her cradling arms;
A tender, weary dove with fluttering sweep
And languid lids, as if he fain would sleep.
With cooing notes she soothes the babe to rest,
Soft raining kisses on his shrouded eyes,
Her tones like plainings of a timid bird
When storms are gathering in the darkened skies,
Then richly couched upon the velvet moss,
His dimpled shoulders catching all the gleams
Which wander through those shadow-haunted woods,
She gently leaves him to his rosy dreams
And wanders off amid the tangled green
To where the crusted balsam drops unseen.
Angels of pity help this thoughtless one
And fold thy wings above the sleeping child,
For drops of mercy ne'er have bathed his brow—
Christ's holy crown ne'er signed him undefiled.
And through the deep recesses of the palms
[illegible] strange forms and evil spirits dwell;
Fierce vampire birds who shun the healthful light
And feed on blood within their loathsome cell.
But whether beasts or some mysterious foe
Had borne the babe into his bloody lair
None ever knew, for not a trace was found,
Save one soft tress of shining, silken hair,
Which lay upon a tuft of golden moss,
Shaming the brightness with its sunny gloss;
And when with frantic cries of bitter grief
The sorrowing mother sought him everywhere,
Alma Perdida was the only sound
That sadly wailed upon the mournful air.
Unbaptized babe, shut out from Paradise,
Doomed with his ever restless wings to beat
The weary limits of those pathless woods,
His piteous accents pleading low and sweet,
For that dear rite which every soul may claim—
"The rite which gives us peace in Christ's own name,"
Lost soul! lost soul, his ever wailing cry,
As on he wanders to the gates of Heaven,
[illegible] with [illegible] and longing eye
To joys which only to the blest are given,
While he again must sighing pass to earth,
His bright wings clouded with the soiling dust
Of human sin can never win repose—
[illegible]
[illegible] Mercy from the spirit-shore
[illegible] fold him in her arms once more.

FRANKFORT, April 1857.

☞This is a most beautiful soul-offering from one glorious young Spirit to another glorious young Spirit. Dearly and deeply should they love each other, for neither of them can find any brighter thing to love:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TO SALLIE M. BRYAN, MY IDEALIA.

When the mournful hills are reddening
In the sunset's fiery glow—
And across the shining prairies
Wild the silver shadows blow,
Oh, my sister, Spirit-haunted!
From the Nor'land splendors dim
Floats there not the softened echo
Of thy sorrow's wailing hymn?

For when Bachanalian twilights
Drink the sunset's gorgeous wine—
And from Heaven's shine heights above me
Hesper's starry signals shine,
From my palace flows a murmur
Like a solemn evening rain,
And I lean across my purples
Listening for thy sweet refrain.

I have dreamed the mournful legend
Of thy sorrow and unrest—
All the weird and troublous longing
That hath made thy life noblest;
And my heart goes out to meet thee
With a pleading wild and warm
Evermore to fold thee, sweetest,
From the shadow and the storm.

In my starry palace-chambers,
Proud and silent evermore
Dwells a pale, poetic phantom,
From the far, immortal shore;
And this glorious dream-Apollo
Stands a royal, Angel-light!
Bay-leaves keep the gorgeous light
From his white brow's infinite!

And, from old Iambic temples,
Over gold Sicilian seas,
Like a spicy wind of summer
Flowed his rythmic harmonies;
'Till the dark Chaldean trembled—
And the Grecian soul of fire,
With the poet's inspiration,
Drank the echoes of his lyre!

But my human-love, unrestful,
Leaneth toward thee, with a moan—
From his old, barbaric splendors,
With the solemn ages grown
Gray, and silent, as a stone!

When my spirit, thunder-startled,
Down by shadow-haunted streams,
Weaving nympholetic legends,
In the starry loom of dreams—
Feels the immortal burst in blossom;
And her future life sublime,
Like a stately ship, floats grandly
On the wizzard sea of rhyme!

Thy pale presence drifts before me
Like the Albatross of old,
Whose calm eyes of regnant summer
Sunned away the Islic cold—
And thy low, complaining whisper,
Like a piercing wind of night,
Filleth all the solemn pauses
[illegible] infinite!

There are glimpses in thy verses
That have touched me like a brand,
Blazing from the fiery cincture
Of God's all-availing hand!
There are pauses in thy rythm—
Hints of full, majestic calms—
Like a silent river, flowing
Through a land of fadeless palms!

Far in many a glorious island,
In the ancient sea of dreams,
Where the roses bloom forever
By the clear immortal streams—
Where against love's golden arches
Hopes of purple ripeness shine,
And the soul is steeped forever
In an atmosphere divine—
I have met thee, sister mine!

Met thee—in a gust of music
Of the birds in shining bowers—
Vainly seeking a Nepenthe
Mid the golden-calyxed flowers—
While I caught from God's calm smiling,
That so overflows the spheres,
In my soul the bright elixir
That shall win thy soul from tears!

I have love to give thee, darling,
That the world hath prayed in vain;
Fold my love up in thy spirit
As the lilies drink the rain!
Let me kiss away thy paleness
With the ripeness of my month,
Till thy heart bursts into blossom
With the splendors of my youth!

EMMA ALICE BROWNE.

PLEASANT GROVE, April 3d, 1857.

☞Our readers already know the Rev. Mr. Hempstead as one of the most powerful poets of the nation:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

A WINTER NIGHT.

BY REV. T. HEMPSTEAD.

A glorious bard has sung the evening wind
In tones that warble like a brook in June;
But had he wrapped the "drapery of his couch
About him" in this bleak and haunted room,
This antique, melancholy, moaning room,
Where I lie down to dream, but not to sleep,
And, half afraid, see my expiring lamp
Shoot its vague, ghastly flicker o'er the walls
Like the thin robes of spectres in a dance
Around a felon's grave, and flare and bend
Before the insolent and prying gust;
Had that sweet bard lain down to sleep and dream
In this antique, dim, melancholy room,
He would have heard a wilder voice than leaves,
Kissing each other's foreheads in the dusk
Of Summer eves, or dance of fluting breeze,
Or hoarser murmur of the restless waves.
Roar, roar! Great God, how Thou dost make the winds,
The free, wide-winged, thundering winds of heaven,
A mighty organ-pipe to roll Thy praise,
Thy power and glory through the frighted world!
Shuddering, I draw my weary frame behind
Its pillowy shield, responsive to the jar,
The thrill, and horror of the oak-ribbed walls
And shivering pines far out upon the waste
That writhe and groan at every wounded nerve.
The air boils as it never boiled before,
Since God threw wide the windows of the sky
And hurled such deluge down of darkness, hail,
And thundrous rain, as blanched the carnage-blots
From out the old world's guilt-bedraggled skirts,
Tossing her rock-walled hills as winds, dead leaves,
Whelming her vineyards, towers, and golden vales,
Her temples, herds, and thrones, within a gulf
Of slimy, voiceless, starless nothingness.
Rave, rave, ye winds! and clarion the name,
The power, and terror of your master, God!
For there is One that holds you in His hand
Or bids you forth to pile the world with wrecks.
To-night my soul is leaning toward the shrine
Of that resplendent, sweet idolatry
Which drew the hearts and hoary forms of Eld—
The glorious bards and wild-eyed priestesses
That roamed amidst Dodona's oaks and beard
In Tempe's olive shades the song of nymphs,
And charmful pipings of voluptuous Pan,
And saw in clouds and the red path of storms
The wrathful brow and lifted arm of Jove.
Their prescient eyes interpreted the light
Of the Undying Dream, the Life to come;
And in the calm or ruffled elements,
In streams that wandered through the solemn groves,
In flowers and stars and smiling autumn winds
That shook the fruitage from the mellow boughs,
And shouting War that blackens the green hills
And dashes all their limpid purls with blood,
They saw a living likeness of themselves
In passion, love, and the grim lust of power.
And I, to-night, can deem the caged winds
Have issued forth at the loud signal-blow
Of their great lord against the dungeon walls
In wrath and vengeance bearing sword and shield,
The lofty front and fiery blood of gods
To seize and tear the royal ermine folds
That robe the rocky shoulders of the hills!
That jar again! Heavens! when did mortal ear
Rock on the surges of so fierce a wail?
Or Fancy eddy down the boiling gulf
Of sound so iron-tongued and thunder-barbed?
All, all the groans that rocked old Cannae's hills,
The black-lipped cannon whose tremendous growl
Rent the dun sulphur-dome of Waterloo,
Were Zephyr-notes beside your mountain harp,
O! awful shades and hollow-bugling winds!
Hell from beneath is moved to walk the earth,
And flute her drunken joy along the crags!
The stars have toppled from their diamond thrones
And drowned their fiery foreheads in the sea
Of frozen darkness and chaotic night—
The keen gusts seize the burly, spectral drifts
And scourge them forth in sheets of tingling fog,
Till the wide atmosphere and haggard fields
Seem one black sea of hungry, wrangling sound,
And this bleak hill, the lone, beleaguered isle,
On which the frosty billows warp and clang
Like some enormous, grim, funereal bell,
Rung by the red and bony hands of ghouls,
To peal their triumph o'er a shattered world!
And I, in trembling, ask the distant woods,
The blessing, trenchant snows and my own heart,
How shall another summer morning burst
Or violet open in the icy vales?

LITCHFIELD, Conn.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE "PATENT, ELASTIC, AND WATER-PROOF CEMENT ROOFING," issued agreeably to the laws of the United States, to W. E. CHILDS & CO. Our purchase includes Jefferson county, Ky., including the city of Louisville, and Floyd and Clarke counties, Indiana, including New Albany and Jeffersonville, and we are now prepared at the shortest notice to accomplish any job which may be presented to us. We state to the public that the article will effectually resist every deleterious action of the atmosphere in all climates. It is entirely FIRE AND WATER PROOF; and in point of *durability* we hesitate not to say that it is equal and we believe *superior* to any *Metallic Roofing*.

We can put it on over old old tin, tar, iron or shingle [illegible] will not be in the least affected by the steepness or flatness of the roof on which we may be called to operate. We will hold ourselves liable at all times for the above representations.

Our price is six dollars per square where it is the only material used. If applied to tin or iron roofs, our price is two dollars per square.

We state to the public that there is no exaggeration in what we have above stated. It is all true to the letter, and its proof will be manifest from making a trial, and time will show how far superior it is to all other materials now used.

One of us is well known throughout the county of Jefferson and the city of Louisville, and it is believed that his reputation for fair dealing cannot be impeached. It is known too that he is abundantly able at all times to stand up to and make good his representations made on any subject. They are both solvent men.

We will fill orders for our Cement to those calling for it and who reside at a distance—furnishing printed directions for its use. We ask those who are building and all who want roofs repaired to call on us at Mr. Duffield's Pork-House, on the east side of Sixth street, below Main; and if there are any who doubt what we have stated on this subject we will satisfy them by the exhibition of such samples as will convince the most incredulous that we merit patronage.

D. H. MERIWETHER,
J. G. STILWELL.

Out of the many references we have in our possession we select the following:

Geo. Carlisle, President Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati.
S. S. L'Hommedieu, Pres't Cin., Ham., & Day. R. R., do.
D. C. Lord, Pres't Ohio & Miss. R. R.
F. Gest, Pres't Wilmington & Zanesville R. R.
Geo. W. Coffin, Bell Manufacturer, Cin.
Dr. John S. Law, Ag't Royal Ins. Co., Lond. and Liv.
T. W. Haskill, Pres't Buckeye State Ins. Co.
J. B. Burnett, Gen'l Ag't Ætna Ins. Co.
A. M. Sealey, Pres't Mer. & Man. Ins. Co.
Jas. H. Carter, Ag't for Ætna and other Hartford Cos.
Henry Merton, Pres't Central Ins. Co.
J. H. Hooker, Ag't for Ætna Ins. Co., Fulton.
A. L. Greer & Bro., Covington, Ky.
W. H. Stewart, Builder, Cincinnati.
Mitchell & Rammelsburg, do.
Miles Greenwood, do.
R. M. Corwin, do. apr 3 d&w1m

Royal Havana Lottery!

THE next ORDINARY DRAWING of the Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at Havana, on

April 17th, 1857.

$300,000!

SORTEO NUMERO 579 ORDINARIO.

Capital Prize ... $100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	4 Prizes of $2,000	$8,000
1 "	50,000	5 " 1,000	5,000
1 "	30,000	52 " 500	26,000
1 "	10,000	143 " 400	57,200
1 "	5,000	20 Approximations	8,800

APPROXIMATIONS.

The two preceding and the two following numbers to those winning the following prizes are entitled to, viz:

To the $100,000	$600	To the $20,000	$400
" 50,000	400	" 10,000	400
To the $5,000	$400		

☞All the Prizes above stated are drawn at every Drawing. Whole Tickets, $20; Halves, $10; Quarters, $5.

In the above scheme there are 35,000 tickets only, numbered from 1 to 35,000. There are 209 full Prizes, and 20 Approximations, making in all 229 Prizes. No smaller Prize than $400.

The Prizes are payable, without discount, on presentation at the Royal Treasury in Havana.

☞The subscribers will cash all prizes at 5 per cent. discount, charging this for exchange, etc.

☞An official copy of the drawing will be sent to each purchaser of tickets. Purchasers will please write the signature plain, and give their Postoffice, County, and State. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

Orders for tickets or shares in the above scheme will receive prompt attention, when addressed to

A. GONZALES & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

mar4 wj&wbtf

☞TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. mar 7 deod&weow3m

PURE NATIVE WINES.
SPARKLING CATAWBA.
(Quarts and pints), The Rival of the French Champagne.
STILL CATAWBA,
Corresponding to the German Hock Wines.

☞The subscriber is agent for the sale of "Park's" Sparkling and Still Catawba Wines. These wines have the highest character of any brands in the market. They took the "Silver Medal" at the last fair of the American Institute in New York. They are the pure juice of the Catawba Grape from the limestone hills of *Kentucky*, and far more rich, delicious, and fruity in its flavor than any of the foreign brands. The Still Catawba, with ice, sugar, and lemons, in the shape of cobblers, makes the most refreshing summer beverages known.

J. P. THOMPSON, 74 Fourth st., between Main and Market, Louisville.
BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane sts., N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
THE BEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN TO MAN
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Liver Affections, Pains in the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, etc.

CONSUMPTION CURED IN ITS LAST STAGE.

Consumptive patient! be of good cheer. We bring you joyful tidings of good news. Read! Read!

HADDONVILLE, N. J., April 20.

I was attacked by a severe pain in the side, in the region of the liver. I coffered intensely during the whole winter. During all this time I was confined to my house, had a violent cough, raised much bloody matter, and was supposed by myself and others to be in the last stages of consumption. The February following, when apparently life was at a close, I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As soon as I commenced its use I began to grow better. The soreness of my side grew less, the cough gradually left me, the profuse expectoration and spitting of blood ceased, and my general health became by degrees restored. I was soon enabled to resume my trade, that of a carpenter, which I have continued without interruption. I will further remark that this remarkable cure was effected by only three bottles of the Balsam.

Truly yours, THOMAS COZZENS.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA is now put up in the largest sized bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor. Remember, this is the only true and original article.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. JOHN D. PARK, Northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
BARNES & PARK, 304 Broadway, corner Duane street, New York.

☞Sold by Wilson, Starbird, & Smith, Sutcliffe & Hughes, Dawes & Seaton, R. A. Robinson & Co., J. S. Morris & Co., J. R. Montgomery & Co., J. B. Wilder & Bro., Louisville, Ky.; Scribner & Duval, W. Newkirk, New Albany; W. L. Merriwether, Jeffersonville.
may8 deod&weowtf

George S. Bethell,
ARCHITECT,
No. 328 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia.
feb 19 d&wly

GREAT WES[illegible]N STEAM BAKERY.

THE subscri[illegible] prepared to furnish, at shortest notice [illegible] superior article of Butt[illegible] Soda Crackers; Bost[illegible] Crackers; Wine [illegible] Graham Crackers; Pate[illegible] Boston Brown Bread; [illegible] Bread.

They will also d[illegible] free of drayage, to families, Flour of the celebrated M[illegible] brand, manufactured from white wheat expressly for their retail sale.

All orders through the Post-Office, or delivered to the omnibus drivers, will meet with immediate attention.

J. M. MOORE & CO., Corner of Twelfth and Main streets.

N. B. An Engine and Boiler complete (4-horse power) for sale. Price $300. a14 d3&w2

Great Bargains in Texas Land!

THE undersigned offers for sale some of the best selected, valuable, and productive tracts of cotton, sugar, and tobacco lands to be found in the State of Texas. They are situated in the most settled portion of the country, are healthy, well watered and timbered, in the midst of the many public improvements going on, are easy of access, and are increasing in value as fast as any lands in the State. The selection of these lands was carefully made at an early day in the settlement of Texas; the titles are full and perfect in every respect—of which fact sufficient proof will be given. These lands will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers, at the most reasonable price, and on accommodating terms. For further particulars address

KOS. MORGAN, Frankfort, Kentucky.
a9 d6&w5*

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED,
$1 a package, $1 30 sent by Mail, postage pre-paid.
PUT UP BY
PITKIN BROTHERS
SOUTH-WESTERN
Seed and Agricultural Warehouse,
No. 515 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Jefferson County Court administrator with the will annexed of the estate of the late Harrison Bridges, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay, and those to whom debts against the estate are requested to make them known to me as early as possible. THOS. H. CRAWFORD, Adm'r with the will annexed.
apr 10 d6&w3

R. R. R.
IMPORTANT REVELATIONS!!!
Wonderful Cures since January 1, 1856.
PAINS AND ACHES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has done more to relieve the afflicted of Pains and Aches and the tortures inflicted upon the human race by disease than all other remedies or the skill of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the world. The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied to the parts where pain or uneasiness is seated its soothing effect is felt. The sharp, lancinating pains of Neuralgia, the severe and torturing pains of Rheumatism, the torments of Gout, Lumbago, Sprains, Strains, and Aches of every kind will quickly give way on the application of Radway's Ready Relief. The most terrible of acute Inflammatory diseases have been cured by a few applications of this Ready Relief. The lame and stiff-jointed, the crippled and deformed, are soon restored to perfect health by its use.

PALSY-RHEUMATISM.

How the R. R. R. Remedies raised Mrs. Sarah A. Hough from a Crippled and Helpless Condition to Sound Health after the Skill of four of the most Learned Physicians in New York had failed to relieve her, Drs. Parker, Reese, Wardle, and Maclelan:

Read her Letter.

JANUARY 3, 1856.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.: I tried your Ready Relief, and had my joints rubbed with it, and to my surprise after the first ten minutes I was rubbed with it up to the present time. Sirs, I do not know what to compare it to but a charm, for it is a mystery to me. I was a CRIPPLE FOR TWO YEARS, and had not the proper use of my limbs for three years. I was worn down to a skeleton. I then commenced the use of your Ready Relief, Resolvent, and Regulators. The pain left me in ten minutes, and I began to gain strength very fast, and could walk with ease in a few weeks. Before I heard of your remedies Dr. Wardle, Dr. Parker, Dr. Reese, Dr. Wardle, Dr. Maclelan, and many other physicians in this city I cannot now remember. I was completely pulled to pieces by them. My constitution was broken up with medicine that did me no good. I could not put a foot to the ground nor pick up a pin. I was lifted and carried up and down stairs like an infant, and now, thank God, by the use of your remedies, I am as strong as ever. I had the common rheumatism—inflammatory and chronic—and the palsy. You can publish this if you like.

SARAH A. HOUGH, 244 Thirty-sixth st., between the 7th and 8th avenues, N. Y.

Spring is a transition season of the body as well as of the year, and the economy of the system demands that the surfeit of the winter be carried off to enable it to withstand the depressing effects of summer. Radway's Regulators are as necessary to keep up the health of the body of man as an occasional nibble of fresh grass is to the ox or the horse.

Much pain and misery, sickness and long-suffering, would be prevented if, on the first indication of the system being out of order, a dose of Radway's Regulators were swallowed. Every dose that is taken will infuse new life and fresh strength to the weak and nervous body.

SPRING DISEASES.

If those who are subject to or afflicted with Fever and Ague, Headaches, Skin Diseases, Breaking Out, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Rash, Boils, or Humors, will use our R. R. Remedies, we will guaranty them protection against the visitation of these maladies, or, if afflicted, a speedy and effectual cure.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT
Is a positive cure for Humors and all Eruptive Skin Diseases.

THE FIRST SIGN.

The presence of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters Rash, Little Sores, Painful Itchings, Hot Flushes, &c., are cure indications of the presence of foreign and impure humors in the system, and if allowed to mingle with the blood and remain in the system, corrupting the blood and filling the sewers of the body with impurities, Sores and Ulcers will break out and corar the body with their repulsive presence.

The Skin, under these poisonous influences, becomes an eruptive volcano, exhibiting to the eye the disgusting lava of disease, in the form of Saltrheum, Cancers, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Putrid Flesh, King's Evil, and the most FRIGHTFUL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent has cured the most terrible of Skin Diseases and Humors. It will never fail in the worst cases.

NEURALGIA CURED.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 10, 1856.

MESSRS. RADWAY & CO.: A few days since I bought one dollar's worth of Radway's Ready Relief. I used it for Neuralgia, and, to my astonishment, it gave me almost instant relief. JAS. T. LESTER.

Edwin Morris, General Agent for the R. R. R. Remedies in Louisville, Ky. Sold by druggists everywhere.
mar 27 deod&weow

MILLINERY.
100 Fourth [illegible] 100 Fourth street, L[illegible]KY.

MRS. J. A. B[illegible] fully informs the public, and especially th[illegible] that she has received and is now opening her Spring [illegible]k of

Paris Millinery,

Comprising a full and elegant assortment of Ladies' Dress Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, Head-Dresses, Capes, Gloves, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, Lace Sets in real Point, Honiton, and Valenciennes, Thread Laces and Cambric Edgings, Mourning Sets (black and white), black Lace Mantles and Lace Veils, Dress Trimmings in great variety, best Perfumes and Cosmetics, with most other articles appertaining to the trade.

This entire stock was selected by me in person, is of the best manufacture, and for beauty and elegance of style cannot be excelled.

An examination is respectfully invited.

Ladies' Dress Hats made to order and all orders promptly and faithfully filled.

mar 21 deod2m&w2mis MRS. J. A. BEATTIE.

CHEMICALS—2,000 ounces Quinine; 100 do Morphine; 200 lbs Iodide Potass; 3,000 lbs Blue Stone; for sale by WILSON & STARBIRD. feb 23 d&w

INDIGO—5,000 lbs prime Madras; 1,500 lbs Spanish Float; for sale by WILSON & STARBIRD. feb 23 d&w

TURPENTINE—40 bbls for sale by WILSON & STARBIRD. feb 23 d&w

SPICES—50 bags Pepper; 30 do Pimento; 5 cases Nutmegs; 5 do Mace; 200 mats Cassia; 20 bbls Cloves; for sale by WILSON & STARBIRD. feb 23 d&w

LINSEED OIL—40 bbls for sale by WILSON & STARBIRD. feb 23 d&w

CIGARS—100,000 Spanish, from low to high grades, for sale by [feb 23 d&w] WILSON & STARBIRD.

C[illegible] REFINED)—10 bbls for sale by WILSON & STARBIRD. feb 23

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—400 boxes Virginia Tobacco; 400 do Missouri do; for sale by WILSON & STARBIRD. feb 23 d&w

WINDOW-GLASS—500 boxes assorted sizes for sale by WILSON & STARBIRD. feb 23 d&w

LINSEED OIL—30 bbls Linseed Oil for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. apr 9 w6&d

ALUM—50 bbls Alum for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. apr 9 w6&d

WINDOW-GLASS—500 boxes Window-Glass, assorted sizes, for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. apr 9 w6&d

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT—500 kegs White Lead in oil; 200 do Zinc Paint do; for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. apr 9 w6&d

EXTRACT LOGWOOD—2,500 lbs Extract Logwood for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. apr 9 w6&d

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25 bbls Spirits Turpentine for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., 504 Main. apr 9 w6&d

Ninth Street Tobacco Warehouse.

THE undersigned, thankful for the constant increasing patronage at their fine new Warehouse, solicit from Planters and Shippers of Tobacco consignments, and promise to give their interest our best attention.
apr15 w4 RONALD & BRENT.

Fun Ahead—Look out for the Exposition.
Will be published in a few days,
Kirk's Mysteries of Odd Fellowship,

INCLUDING the Signs, Grips, Passwords, and Charges of the Five Degrees of the Order, by JOHN KIRK, an expelled member of Manhattan Lodge. Illustrated by Thirty-six Engravings.

Single copies 15 cents, or eight copies for $1, and mailed free of postage, by STEARNS & COMPANY,
apr15 w3 Corner of Ann and Nassau sts., N. York.

$600 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night, the 21st of March, three negro men, named GEORGE, SAM, and MARTIN. George is about 6 feet high, straight, well-built, small mouth, bad teeth in front and some out; he is of a copper color and about 25 years old. Martin is about 5 feet 9 inches high, mulatto boy about 21 or 22 years old, has an intelligent look, and quick-spoken. Sam is a compact, close-built, black negro, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight, well-made, and very muscular. I expect they have passes, or have been decoyed off by some white person.

J. C. COLEMAN,
apr15 w2* Marion, Lauderdale co., Mississippi.

A Valuable Henderson Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell, upon accommodating terms, my homestead Farm in the county of Henderson, lying within about two miles of the city of Henderson, on the plank road leading toward Owensboro. The tract of land contains about six hundred and twenty acres, of which about 350 or more are the very best *pecan black flat*. There are upon the tract upwards of 300 acres well cleared, fenced, and in cultivation; nearly all of it fresh land, and about two-thirds of this is black flat, drainable and tillable. With two orchards of about 250 trees together, of suitable proportions of summer and winter fruit. The trees are young and thrifty. There are upon the premises five good tobacco barns, a good dwelling-house, smoke-house, negro-houses, stables, ice-house, two or three wells of fine water, a good cistern—in short, almost every improvement necessary for comfortable and convenient living. These lands are susceptible of division. Persons wishing to purchase may address the undersigned, at Henderson, and I hope will visit and examine the premises. The title is unquestionably good.

apr15 w4 NATH'L D. TERRY.

[The Louisville Weekly Journal will please copy one month and send account to this office.]

Henderson Commercial.

No. 1 Logan County Tobacco Farm for SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Farm on the waters of Red River, in Logan county, containing about 700 acres; about 325 cleared, balance in black jack, hickory, and hazel barrens, except 105 acres, one mile off, on Whippoorwill creek, splendidly timbered. Said farm is capable of being divided advantageously into two tracts. It has a two-story new hewn poplar log house, new smoke-house and good cabins, large granary, three almost new tobacco barns, stable, crib, etc. The location is one of the most healthy and desirable in Kentucky. Stock and drinking water very abundant, and drinking water as good as the earth affords. There are about fifty bearing apple trees and a good many cherry and peach trees. Also, a young orchard of apple and peach trees three years old, containing eight to ten acres. Fences very good, and soil No. 1 for tobacco and grain. Take it all in all, it is one of the best and most productive farms for grain or tobacco in the State.

TERMS.—One-half cash Christmas, on possession; balance in one, two, and three years, equal payments; interest from date and a lien retained until paid.

It will be sold publicly to the highest bidder on the 1st day of September next, if not sold privately before. The only object of selling is a change of residence to Tennessee.

Address me at Clifton, Wayne county, Tennessee, or call upon James I. Grimes, near Kerhurg, who will show the property and is authorized to sell.

apr15 w2* J. S. GOLLADAY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being very desirous to close up their business, request all persons indebted to them to call without delay and make payment. Their office is at the store of Messrs. Ormsby, Blair, & Co., north side Main street, between Third and Fourth, where one or the other of us can always be found.

apr 10 d5&w6 BOSWELL & CHEW.

Mount Washington Female College, near Baltimore.

THE summer session of this flourishing institution, located at Mount Washington, six miles out on the Northern Central Railroad, and chartered by the Maryland Legislature, will open on the first Wednesday in May, 1857, with a full faculty of experienced instructors, consisting of five gentlemen and several ladies. This College is all that could well be desired for the purpose of finished female education. No pains nor expense have been spared to make it what it ought to be in all respects. The locality is highly salubrious and picturesque, and has been selected as the most desirable in the State. The shady and beautiful grounds afford ample scope for pleasant walks and healthful recreation. The building is a large imposing brick edifice (erected expressly for a first class female College), thoroughly ventilated, lighted with gas, handsomely furnished, water supplied to each story, and has accommodations for about 100 boarders. The establishment is very complete, costing not less than $40,000. During this the first year of its operation it numbers 57 boarders.

Catalogues and further information can be obtained at the Journal office, and of Rev. Dr. E. Heiner and Hon. J. Vansant, Baltimore, and Rev. G. L. Sealey, Principal, Mount Washington, Maryland.

ELIAS HEINER,
apr 14 d2&w5* President of the Board of Visitors.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE FOR ALL.
Dr. Roback's Scandanavian Remedies.

AT last the grand object of Medical Science is attained—Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies actually perform what thousands have promised, but never accomplished. They purge from the blood the corrupt particles which create and feed diseases. The basis of all the solid portions of the body is the blood, and if that which is pure the whole organization must necessarily be vigorous, hardy, and healthful. Hence in the preparation and combination of the ingredients of his famous Scandinavian Remedies, Dr. Roback's great object was to produce a medicine which should disinfect the blood in all cases. He succeeded, and the consequence is that the operation of his Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, upon almost every species of disease, is like that of water upon the devouring element, literally extinguishing the malady. Persons suffering from debility from childhood find new vigor infused into them by these wonderful life-lengthening restoratives. They cool the heat of fever, create appetite, render digestion perfect, regulate the bowels, promote sleep, invigorate the reproductive organs in both sexes, control all disorders of the liver, cure sores, boils, tumors, and all skin diseases, and by imparting to the vital fluid new elements of health literally make life a pleasure instead of the wearisome probation which it must always be to the invalid. These remedies are composed solely of Swedish herbs of rare medicinal virtue never before introduced in the practice of pharmacy. Physicians of the highest note in the discoverer's native land and in other parts of Europe have certified to the value of the medicines, and they have never yet been administered without being followed by marked success. It is impossible to enumerate in an advertisement a tenth of the complaints for which they are infallible. Suffice it to say that there is no disorder of any organ, unless caused by malformation, for which they are not adapted, and for the simple reason that they act directly upon the element which renews, feeds, and sustains all organs, viz: the VITAL BLOOD.

Make sure of the genuine articles by purchasing only of respectable dealers or regular agents or of Roback himself, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, where he may be consulted, by letter as well as personally, in all complicated and difficult cases.

Price of the Scandinavian Blood Purifier $1 per bottle or $5 per half dozen. Pills 25 cents per box or five boxes for $1. RAYMOND & PATTEN, Sole Agents,
nov5 d&wly Louisville, Ky.

For Sale.

A FARM, containing about 185 acres, situated in Bullitt county, about 18 miles from Louisville, on the waters of Salt River, near Paroquet Springs, about half a mile from the railroad, and within 30 minutes' ride of Louisville. There are on said farm a substantial two-story brick house, brick kitchen and servants' rooms, smoke-house, cistern, stable, barn, and in fact everything necessary for farming. The Farm is finely watered, having four or five never-failing springs on it, about 135 acres cleared, balance finely timbered. Will be sold on accommodating terms.

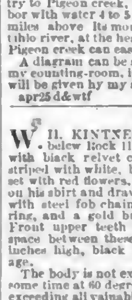
For further particulars, inquire of J. T. BURTON, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 80 Fourth st.
oct31 d&wtf

Auction Sales by Thos. Anderson & Co.
Main st., between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville Ky.

THE attention of dealers is respectfully invited to our regular Auction Sales on every Tuesday and Thursday during the fall, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M., when we will sell a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. See our special advertisement for each day's sale.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.
feb 16 d&w

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.



THIS American Invention stands unrivalled both in this country and in Europe. It is worn by 1,000 persons, and with most astonishing success. In competition with 30 other substitutes of the best French, English, and German manufacture, it received the award of the GREAT MEDAL at the World's Exhibition in London as the best artificial limb known. In this country it has been thirty times exhibited in competition with all others at the annual fairs in the principal cities, and has in every instance received the award of the highest or first premium. And as a crowning honor, by the unanimous approval of an international council, the first premium—only *Silver Medal* given for Limbs—was awarded the inventor at the New York Crystal Palace. The limb is well constituted in order to prevent *inflammation* and *ulceration of the stump*, and is *adapted to every form of amputation*.

Pamphlets giving full information sent gratis to every applicant. B. FRANK. PALMER & CO., 376 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
june28 d&wly

Coal! Coal! Coal!

NOT desiring to keep my coal mines on Little Pigeon creek unworked, I desire to lease them for a term of years. The coal measure is the same worked at Evansville, Newburg, and that being opened at Henderson. It is about 4 feet 3 inches thick, and crops out above high water mark on the Ohio river—has a first rate slate roof, and the mines work dry. A rail-way from 200 to 300 feet in length is all that will be required to load the coal from the main entry to Pigeon creek, which at the lowest stage affords a harbor with water 4 to 5 feet deep; and this creek at about 2 miles above its mouth approaches within 150 feet of the Ohio river, at the head of Shuttletown bar. The mouth of Pigeon creek can easily be made at this point.

A diagram can be seen at Col. Webb's, Louisville, or at my counting-room, in Henderson, Ky., where information will be given by my agent, H. J. Eastin.

apr25 d&wtf A. B. BARRET.

REWARD.

W. H. KINTNER was drowned March 2, one mile below Rock Haven, Ky. Had on a dark cloth coat with black velvet collar, dark cassimere pants slightly striped with white, brown cassimere vest, dark satin scarf set with red flowers, and calf boots. His name is marked on his shirt and drawers. Had on a gold hunter's watch with steel fob chain and gold hook, a plain gold finger-ring, and a gold breast-pin with a short chain attached. Front upper teeth plugged with gold foil, and a vacant space between these and the eye teeth. About 6 feet 2 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, and about 20 years of age.

The body is not expected to rise till the water has been some time at 60 degrees or quite warm. A liberal reward, exceeding all valuables found on the body and all expenses, will be paid on the prompt delivery of the body at CEDAR FARM, IND., one mile below Rock Haven, Ky.

mar 31 d&wtf JACOB R. KINTNER.

City Foundery.

WE are prepared to build Land Engines, Tobacco and Lard Presses, Architectural Work, Water and Gas-Pipe of any required bore; Gearing for all kinds of Machinery; Car, Railroad, and Bridge Work. We are also manufacturing Graders & Cowan's Patent Metal Mill and Brand's Premium Corn Crusher, the best now in use. All kinds of Castings and Finishing Work.

HAWKINS & TRAINOR,
apr4 d&w Main st., bet. Floyd and Preston.

JACOB B. SMITH,
Boiler-Maker,
Is now prepared to manufacture every description of
Steam Boilers, Tanks, Bank Vaults, &c.,
At his Shop, corner Ninth and Water Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

N. B. Repairing done to order at the shortest notice.
☞Refer to Hewitt & Symms. may1 d&wly

AUSTIN A. KING ... R. C. EWING
KING & EWING,
Attorneys at Law,
Lexington, Missouri,

PRACTICE their Profession in the central and western counties of the State.

☞Refer to G. D. Prentice and Dr. U. E. Ewing, Louisville; Governor Morehead, Frankfort; Hon. F. E. McLane, Elkton; Hon. E. M. Ewing, Russellville; Judge James Pryor, Covington. oct27 d&w6m

S. H. BAKER ... WM. F. RUBEL.
Kentucky Carriage Factory.
No. 650 Main street, above Brook, Louisville, Ky.

BAKER & RUBEL would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that they are manufacturing extensively and keep constantly on hand and for sale at their factory a large assortment of light Carriages and Buggies of every description, all of their own make, which we warrant, for workmanship, style of finish, and durability, to be inferior to none made East or West. We also keep for sale and are using on our new carriages Chapman's Elastic Anti-Rattling Carriage Shaft Fasteners, to which we would call the attention of the public.

N. B. Coaches and Carriages of all kinds repainted and repaired at shortest notice. mar18 d3m&w6m

HILLIARD, SUMMERS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ISAAC H. HILLIARD, E. H. SUMMERS, JAMES DACRES, } New Orleans.
JOHN S. BRANNIN, Louisville.

BRANNIN & SUMMERS will make advances on consignments to the above House. mar12 d&w

E. M. DRANE & CO.,
Late of Louisville,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
No. 25 East Front st.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Prompt attention given to the purchase, sale, and shipment of Produce.

Particular care given to the forwarding of Dry Goods, &c.

Through receipts for Merchandise to the Eastern cities by the various transportation routes. apr 2 d&wly

Carriage Warerooms.
P. P. PECK & BROTHER,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,

Announce to their patrons and friends their stock is now complete for the coming season, presenting a larger assortment of CARRIAGES of every style than is to be found in this section.

Our stock of Buggies of our own and Eastern make is unusually large and presents extra inducements. Work warranted.

☞Every branch of repairing done satisfactorily.
☞A large stock of Harness and Whips on hand.
mar31 d&w

M. D. M'HENRY ... W. H. M'HENRY.
M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
Des Moines, Iowa,

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, Investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

The Senior Partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the Law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them. They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the Premises, and will buy and sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable Farms and City Property for sale by calling on them at their office, in Sherman's Building.
mar4 w3m

Chinese Sugar Cane.

PERSONS who are desirous of getting the Seed of this valuable article by sending me 30 cents through the mail I will send a package by return mail free of postage.

Address LEO TIBBATTS,
feb17 d1&w Tibbatt's X Roads, Campbell co., Ky.

The Hale House, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

THE undersigned, having taken the house at the Hot Springs known as the HALE HOUSE, refitted the same, erected new bath-houses, and added many conveniences, have opened and are ready for the reception of visitors.

Grateful for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended, we offer to visitors an earnest assurance that no efforts on our part will be wanting to merit their continued confidence.

Attached to the hotel is a DRINKING and BILLIARD SALOON furnished in the most sumptuous manner with the very best articles of Wines and Liquors and magnificent Billiard Tables.

The thousand miraculous cures performed by the hot bathing at these Springs have astonished the most scientific. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Scrofula, Syphilis, Chronic Affections, and almost every other species of disease readily yield to the efficacy of these baths.

The services of a scientific physician can be had at a moment's notice; and invalid negroes sent to our care will be well attended and forwarded to their homes in any part of the country.

A large quantity of Ice having been procured, we will be able to furnish ice to our visitors during the entire season.

C. R. WARREN,
mar 18 w3m L. T. HUNTER.

[The Louisville Journal will please publish 3 months in weekly and send bill to this office for collection.]

Little Rock Gazette.

R. RANDOLPH SMITH, Chicago, Ill. ... CHAS. S. WALLER, Chicago, Ill. ... J. T. BOYLE, Danville, Ky
SMITH, WALLER, & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
OFFICE MASONIC TEMPLE,
Chicago, Ill.,

GIVE particular and personal attention to the investment of money for others in Lands, Town Lots, &c., in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and to the location of Land Warrants. They will also invest money on Bonds and Real Estate Securities at highly remunerative rates of interest for parties desiring it.

Their facilities and opportunities for investment, experience in the business, and acquaintance with the great Northwest warrant the belief that they can make as safe and profitable investments as any parties in the West.

All letters of inquiry or on business promptly answered. Address Smith, Waller, & Co., box 2,897 Chicago, Illinois, or J. T. Boyle, Danville, Ky.

REFERENCES.

Hon. S. A. Douglas and Hon. B. S. Morris, Chicago, Ill.; Gov. J. A. Matteson, Joliet, Ill.; Hon. D. Davis, Bloomington, Ill.; John Coleman, Esq., Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jno. D. Tyler, Clarksville, Tenn.; Gov. C. S. Morehead and Hon. Tho. S. Page, Frankfort, Ky.; Messrs. Bodley & Pindell, Louisville, Ky.; Messrs. Taylor, Shelby, & Co., Lexington, Ky.; Col. G. W. Finnell, Covington, Ky.; Hon. W. C. Goodloe, Richmond, Ky.; Col. C. Rodes, Danville, Ky.; Hon. Z. Wheat, Columbia, Ky.; Hon. J. R. Underwood, Bowling-Green, Ky.; Hon. John G. Rogers, Glasgow, Ky.; Hon. John L. Helm, Elizabethtown, Ky.; L. W. Powell, Henderson, Ky.
may 17d1&wtf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. R. W. JANUARY tenders his services for the treatment of Cancerous Diseases, whether local or in the uterus, Scrofula, and Chronic Diseases. His treatment is very mild and perfectly safe, whether taken internally or locally applied. The remedies are vegetable. As regards his unparalleled success in the treatment of Cancerous diseases, he would refer to the following gentlemen:

Dr. Boyd, M. D., McLemoresville, Tenn.; Dr. J. M. Fort, M. D., Keysburg, Ky.; Dr. Dillard, D. D., Lexington, Ky.; Warner Spindle, Esq., Fredericksburg, Va.; Elder W. C. Buck, Columbus, Miss.; Hon. Joel Berry, Mississippi; Dr. J. E. W. Dowell, Helena, Ky.; Dr. J. M. King, M. D., Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Dr. Norfleet, M. D., Port Royal, Ky.; Dr. Sayles, M. D., Ripley, Mo.; Dr. Dillard, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Peterson Tanner, Athens, Ala.; J. H. Eaton, LL. D., Murfreesboro', Tenn.; Rev. J. B. Graves, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. John McGee, Dalton, Ga.; M. L. Berry, Esq., Murphy, N. C.; Dr. Maxey, M. D., Tompkinsville, Ky. Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 25—wtf

CANCERS CAN BE CURED BY
DR. J. O. JANUARY.
TOMPKINSVILLE, MONROE COUNTY, KY.
NO CURE NO PAY.

HAVING permanently located myself in this place, I am prepared to treat Cancers, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, &c., successfully, having for some time past been engaged in the treatment of these desperate diseases, and having learned the means of treatment from my father, Dr. R. W. January, of Murfreesboro', Tennessee, who has been the most successful practitioner of the present age in the healing art of those loathsome diseases, and in effecting a speedy cure of all manner of cases of the monster of all sores known to man. I have heretofore been associated with Dr. A. H. Maxey, of this place, which partnership has been dissolved by mutual agreement. I will hereafter treat those who may be afflicted that may call upon me at this place, successfully, and in the event no cure is effected, no pay will be expected or received. The remedy is mild, and gives less pain than the cancer without any treatment. I can and have cured many of those who have had the worst cancers. Any persons afflicted with cancers, &c., can call and see the many cases I have now under treatment, and see and know for themselves. They can also see those who have been cured by me near this place, and where cure is effected the patient shall be charged moderate and not extravagant, and no charge against any (if there should be any) that I do not cure. J. O. JANUARY.

REFERENCES.—S. Ray, Jun., J. P. Monroe, W. P. Witcher, Thomas Evans, J. C. Conkin, John Ray, J. J. Gee, R. J. Buckner, L. E. Martin, Tompkinsville, Ky.; Wm. P. Evans, Glasgow, Ky. aug13 wtf

Land and Tan-Yard for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Land in Grayson county, near Millerstown, ten miles from the Louisville and Nashville railroad, containing 480 acres, about 100 of which is in cultivation, the balance heavily timbered and well-watered by springs. There is from four to five hundred acres of good farming land; two good dwelling-house, one with 4 rooms, the other with four; 200 bearing apple trees of selected fruit; good out-houses, all in good repair.

Also, a well-improved Tan-Yard with 36 vats, and susceptible of being enlarged to any extent desired; shops, tools, &c., complete. Also, 16 vats of Leather in tan.

Chestnut-oak bark in abundance delivered at $3 per cord. Any one wishing to engage in the tanning business would do well to call and see the premises, as I will sell a bargain. For further particulars address A. A. Gordon, Louisville, Ky., or to the undersigned, on the premises.

apr8 w4* JAS. E. WILMANS.

For Sale.

TWO Farms, 12 miles from Louisville, on the plank road, in two miles of the Nashville Railroad, leading from thence to Shepherdsville; one of which contains 165 acres, 80 in cultivation, the balance timbered. The other contains 110 acres, 70 cleared, the residue woodland. Comfortable dwelling houses on each of the Farms; never-failing water very convenient; orchards of select fruit; location healthy. The Farms join, and will be sold together or separately. Terms made known by applying upon the premises to

mar4 w13* JAS. WELLS.

$500 Reward.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of a negro man calling himself HANSON SCOTT, who committed depredation of theft in this State. The said boy is 25 years old and weighed about 150 pounds; five feet ten inches high, or thereabouts; has a small scar below one of his knees from the cut of an ax. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to the Louisville Jailor, or I will pay fifty dollars for information of his location so that I find him, either in the United States or the Canadas.

apr8 w5* ALANSON MOREMAN.

☞The Chicago Tribune and Indianapolis Journal will publish the above to amount of $5 each and forward bills to this office for payment.

Marshal's Sale.

C. Cox's Adm'r against C. Cox's Heirs, &c. } In Chancery—No. 11,027.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court in the above cause, the undersigned or one of us will, on Monday, April 27, 1857, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door in the City of Louisville, on credits of 6, 12, and 24 months, for equal parts of the purchase money, the two lots in the pleadings and exhibits mentioned, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land situated in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point 131½ feet east of Shelby street, running thence west with Jefferson street 36½ feet; thence southward and parallel with Shelby street 100 feet; thence eastwardly at right angles with Shelby street 5 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Shelby street 104 feet, more or less, to an alley; thence eastwardly with said alley and parallel with Jefferson street 31½ feet; thence northwardly 300 feet, more or less, to the beginning. Also, a certain tract or parcel of land lying in said city, on Jefferson street, in Preston's enlargement, it being 23 feet of the lot designated on Hobb's map thereof by the number 225, and is situated on the south side of the street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, and begins at a point 131½ feet east of Shelby street, fronting 23 feet on Jefferson street and extending back southwardly 125 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale till paid, and a lien retained as additional security.

W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAMES G. BALEE, THOS. A. MORGAN } Deputies.
apr8 w3

The American Sunday-School and its Adjuncts.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND ITS ADJUNCTS. By James W. Alexander, D. D. One vol. 12mo, muslin. Price 75 cents.

CONTENTS.

General Religious Education demanded by the Actual Condition of American Society.
Children entrusted to us to be trained for God and our Country.
The Sunday-School Portrayed.
The Bible School.
The Increase of Knowledge by Books.
The Multitude of Books and the Resulting Dangers and Duties.
Reading Habits.
Sunday-Schools considered as belonging to an Age of Preparation.
The Collateral Influence of Sunday-Schools upon the Social Condition of the Poor.
The Teachers' Incitement.

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, Depository, 103 Fourth street, Louisville.
a3 d6&w3 WM. H. BULKLEY, Agent.

Meade County Farm for Sale.

797 ACRES of cleared, wood, and valley Land and all appurtenances, lying 3 miles from Brandenburg (the county seat), on the road to Hardinsburg, and adjoining the Mt. Merino tract of land; with new frame cottage house, good negro quarters, and new stables; an excellent never-failing spring of water, and plenty of timber; 150 acres are cleared and in crop; 640 acres are rich valley or bottom land, mostly under cultivation. The property is situated in an excellent neighborhood, and but one mile from the Catholic Church; other churches at convenient distances. Any one desirous of purchasing a good Farm, with all the conveniences of an old and established place, have here an opportunity of doing so, as I am emigrating to Missouri (having already purchased property there), and am determined to sell. I will make the terms to suit the buyer, requiring but a portion down, say ⅓, and balance in yearly payments with usual lien. For further particulars inquire on the premises or of A. A. Gordon & Co., 440 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

mar4 w2m W. G. BOWMAN.

G. R. HINES ... B. BURNAM ... T. D. CARSON
Kansas Land and Real Estate Agency.

THE undersigned, having associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a General Land and Real Estate Agency throughout Kansas Territory, will promptly attend to any business entrusted to their care.

Mr. B., one of the firm, has been surveying in various portions of the Territory for the last two years, and taking notes of the most desirable locations, thereby enabling them to make judicious investments. Their charges will be reasonable and general information gratuitous.

☞Office in Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory.
HINES, BURNAM, & CO.

REFERENCES.
Hon. W. L. Underwood, Bowling Green, Ky.
James Trabue & Co., Louisville, Ky.
H. T. Curd & Co., "
Smith & Carter, "
Anderson, McLean, & Co., "
J. B. Wilder & Bro., "
Levy & Summers, New Orleans, La.
G. W. Norton, Russellville, Ky.
Dr. J. H. Relf, Caledonia, Mo.
Maj. J. S. Rollins, Columbia, Mo.
Bonnell, Brown, Hall, & Co., New York.
James Wild, Jr., & Co., "
Howard & Brown, Evansville, Ind.
Crane, Cook, & Co., "
Jno Calhoun, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska
oct22 d4&wtf [14 d1&m]

☞Louisville Journal copy until April 1, and forward bill to Bowling Green Gazette.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO ALL PERSONS afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONNORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. aug27 weowly

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER.

THIS MACHINE was introduced and used for the first time during the harvest of 1856, when nearly TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY of them were sold; and, though new, it has already established for itself a reputation which has never been reached by any other Combined Reaper and Mower, and it now occupies a position far in advance of all its competitors.

We have made some valuable improvements, suggested by careful observation and experiment, during the last harvest. These will be added to all our Reapers and Mowers now building for the harvest of 1857.

ADJUSTABILITY.

This Machine can be changed from a REAPER to a MOWER in five minutes, and when at work can be altered to any desired height in one-half minute.

The following PREMIUMS have been awarded to this Machine during and since the harvest of 1856:

First Premium, as a MOWER, over Manny's Machine, *on trial*, before the Committee of the Eminence Association; First Premium, as a REAPER and as a COMBINED REAPER and MOWER, over Manny's Machine, *on trial*, before the Committee of the South-Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Louisville, Ky.; First Premium, as a REAPER, over the New York Hand-Raking Reaper, the New York Self-Raking Reaper, and Manny's Machine, at the Kentucky State Fair, held at Paris, October, 1856; also, an Extra Premium, as a COMBINED REAPER and MOWER, over Manny's Machine, at the same Fair.

This Machine is got up at a *greater* expense, is made of better materials (being chiefly of *wrought iron*), with a better finish, and is more durable than any other Harvester, while at the same time the price is as low as that asked for the most ordinary Combined Machines.

WARRANTY.

We will warrant this Machine to be well-made, of good materials, durable with proper care, easy of draught for two horses, strong, simple, and less difficult than any other Reaper to keep in repair; and, also, to cut from 10 to 15 acres of any kind of small grain per day, or to be capable of cutting and spreading from 8 to 10 acres of any kind of grass per day.

☞For a full description of this Machine, together with a large number of letters from parties who have used it, we refer to our Reaper Circular, which we will forward, free of postage, to all applicants.

Price, including Double-Trees, Neck-Yoke, &c., complete, $150 Cash.

☞ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ☞

MILLER, WINGATE, & CO., Manufacturers,
apr8 d1aw4&w8 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

W. H. STOKES,
Successor to E. & W. H. Stokes,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE
Old Established Saddlery Warehouse,
No. 445 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

☞Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine my stock before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. d&weowtf

$225 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, at Lagrange Furnaces, on the 9th of July, 1856, TOM, of dark complexion, bordering on yet black, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 or 160 pounds, one of his upper front teeth out, a scar across his nose, slow spoken, and very intelligent. He is a fine molder and has worked at a furnace the greater portion of his life. I will give $100 for the said boy if taken in a free State and $200 if taken in a slave State.

The boy Tom, I think, was persuaded off by an Irishman named Timothy Sullivan, aged about 40 years, stoop-ed shouldered and ruptured, bad teeth, and in the habit of digging ore at furnaces. I will give $25 for his apprehension, secured in any jail so that I can get him.

JOHN T. MOORBEE, Dover, Stewart county, Tenn.
February 11, 1857.—f18 wtf

A YOUNG LADY OF 18, WHOSE HAIR had been gradually turning gray since the age of 13, recently discovered in the decoction of a common plant a remedy that has permanently restored her hair to its former color. She will impart this invaluable secret to any person on receipt of 15 red postage stamps, without further view of gain other than the satisfaction of benefiting those who have been similarly unfortunate. Address Miss Arabella Moore, South Boston, Mass.
mar 18 w4

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-ware, &c.

WE are manufacturing and keep for sale all the various patterns of Stoves now used West and South, of good quality and thickness of plate.

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, Coal and Wood Heating Stoves.—We have a variety of wood heating Stoves, suitable for churches, factories, &c.

Our patterns of Country Hollow-ware, Ovens, Pots, Skillets, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes are the best in the market.

Also, a large stock of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-iron Ware, and House Furnishing Goods, Steamboat and Hotel Stoves of wrought iron.

We invite the attention of dealers and others in our line to call, as we will make it to their advantage of at least 10 per cent.

Wholesale and retail. E. G. KYLE & CO., 357 Main st., three doors below Louisville Hotel,
mar wtm Louisville, Ky.

Drug Store for Sale—A Good Opening for a Physician.

THE undersigned intends moving West, and offers for sale his entire stock of Drugs, Medicines, and other articles usually kept in a drug store. I have also a very good assortment of Patent Medicines on sale, which will be assigned to the purchaser. Terms of sale reasonable. For particulars address

JOHN BASYE, Troy, Perry county, Ind.
mar 11 w13

$100 Reward.

Ranaway from Decatur Furnace, in Decatur co., Tenn., in July last, our Negro JOHN, for whose recovery and putting in jail in this State we will pay $100, if taken out of the State and secured in jail, we will pay [illegible]. We purchased said boy of James M. Murrell, of Nashville, in May last. Said boy weighs about 165 pounds, is coal black and heavy set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very bushy hair. The only mark recollected is the first joint of the right or left thumb—not positive which. He talks real African language, and seems a little tongue-tied.

GOODADAY, CHEATHAM, & CO.,
mar4 w6 Clinton Postoffice, Wayne county, Tenn.

☞Louisville Journal copy to amount of $5, and charge Nashville Patriot office.

LAME & NORTHCOTT'S
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Main and Preston streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country that we keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Rockaways, Rockaway Buggies, Slide Seated Phætons, and light Buggies.

Persons wanting such articles are invited to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere.

All orders promptly attended to. apr22 d3m&wly

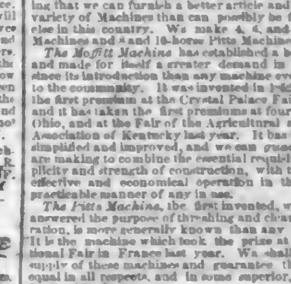
NOTICE.

On the 12th day of February, 1857, a negro boy, calling himself HENRY HAYS, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very stout made, weighs 200 pounds, mulatto or copper colored, having a small scar on the back of the left hand, fine suit of hair inclined to curl, one of the upper front teeth broke off, and says he belongs to Frank Parish, f. m. c., of Nashville, Tenn., and a barber by trade.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. K. THOMAS,
feb 21 d3&wtf Jailor of Jefferson co., Ky.

THRESHERS!
Moffitt's and Pitts's Patents.



WE are now manufacturing for this season a large supply of both of these justly celebrated Grain Separators, and we invite attention to our establishment, knowing that we can furnish a better article and a much greater variety of Machines than can possibly be found anywhere else in this country. We make 4, 6, and 8-horse Moffitt Machines and 8 and 10-horse Pitts Machines.

The Moffitt Machine has established a better reputation and made for itself a greater demand in the short time since its introduction than any machine ever before offered to the community. It was invented in 1841; in 1853 it took the first premium at the Crystal Palace Fair in New York, and it has taken the first premiums at four State Fairs in Ohio, and at the Fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Kentucky last year. It has been very much simplified and improved, and we can *guarantee* those we are making to combine the essential requisites of great simplicity and strength of construction, with the capacity for effective and economical operation in the most perfect practicable manner of any in use.

The Pitts Machine, the first invented, which effectually answered the purpose of threshing and cleaning at one operation, is more generally known than any machine now in use. It is the machine which took the prize at the Great National Fair in France last year. We shall make a large supply of these machines and guarantee them to be fully equal in all respects, and in some superior, to any manufactured in the country.

N. B. We send circulars containing full descriptions, with list of prices, &c., to persons addressing us at *Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio.*

mar14 wly OWENS, LANE, & DYER.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

OUR stock of Goods in the Hardware and Cutlery Line is very large and complete, imported direct from the Manufacturers in England, Germany, Prussia, and Belgium, selected by our senior partner, who frequently visits Europe for the purchase of Goods. Part of our stock is as follows:

250 casks Trace, Log, and Coil Chains;
100 do Cast Steel and Iron Hoes;
250 dozen "Ames" and Rowland's Shovels and Spades;
2500 gross Table Cutlery, assorted;
1500 dozen Wostenholm and Rodgers's Cutlery;
200 do Horrabin's and other Razors;
200 do Wade & Butcher's Razors, assorted;
1200 do Scissors and Shears, assorted;
3000 do assorted Files, best and common brands;
1000 do Collins's, Levertt's, Lippencott's Axes;
500 do Hatchets, Broad and Brood Axes;
500 double and single Guns, Rifles, and Pistols;
A large stock Mechanics' Tools, prime quality;
Spear & Jackson's Saws, in every variety;
Mouse-hole Anvils; Solid Box Vices; Bellows; Hand and Sledge Hammers; Circular Saws, 6 to 54 inches; Building Hardware, &c.

We are ready to sell at low prices, and invite the attention of all wanting goods in our line.

Special attention given to prompt and faithful execution of all orders for goods in our line.

A. B. SEMPLE & BRO.,
feb 4 w3m Louisville, Ky.

The Celebrated Morgan Horse
JEHU,

Will make the present season at the farm of Jas. M. Todd, twelve miles north of Shelbyville and one mile south of Smithfield. For pedigree, description, &c., see large bills, or address JAMES M. TODD, Smithfield, Henry county, Ky.
mar11 w9

300 AGENTS WANTED 300
Business Easy, Useful, and Honorable.
SALARY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH.
Capital required—Five Dollars.

For particulars, enclose Postage Stamp, and address
mar 25 w10 A. H. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.

WANTED,

350 YOUNG MEN, to act as Local and Traveling Agents in a business easy, useful, and honorable, at a salary of $100 per month—a capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given free to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three-cent piece, and address D. F. SHANNON & CO., Atkinson Depot, N. H.
mar 25 w8

1,000 Agents Wanted!

BUSINESS ENTIRELY NEW—paying from $5 to $10 PER DAY. For particulars enclose a postage stamp to J. F. SHELDON & CO., Hampstead, N. H.
mar 25 w5

200 Men Wanted!

TO engage in a business that pays from $5 to $10 per day. Five dollars capital only is required. For particulars, enclose postage stamp to S. D. JOHNSON & CO., Hampstead, N. H.
mar 25 w4

100 Agents Wanted!

$130 PER MONTH!—Here is a rare chance for a few young men to make a large salary without investing a capital. For an outfit, enclose stamp for return postage. Address TAPPAN & WORTH, Plaistow, N. H.
mar 25 w5

DENTISTRY.

THOS. G. LOOCKERMAN, D. D. S., late of Baltimore, Md., respectfully offers his professional services to the public generally. Dr. L. is one of the earliest graduates of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and has been in successful practice over twelve years. He assures the public that all operations pertaining to his profession will be performed in the most scientific and durable manner. He can be consulted at Dr. Goddard's, corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to the public personally Dr. T. G. Loockerman, of Baltimore, Md., as a scientific and skillful Dentist. I feel confident that he will give perfect satisfaction, and do cheerfully recommend him.

I can be consulted as heretofore. WM. H. GODDARD.

Dr. L. respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that, having refitted his Laboratory (rear of dwelling) with every facility, he is prepared to execute all work pertaining to the mechanical department of Dentistry in the most superior manner. ARTIFICIAL TEETH mounted in the latest and most approved style and warranted to give satisfaction.

Office and residence on Walnut street, one door east of Fifth, next to the Unitarian Church. mar 18 w3m

Seventy Large Worms Expelled.

THE Stomach has, undoubtedly, a very great sympathy with other parts of the body. This is the case with respect to the irritation produced by worms. They give rise to many other diseases, and patients often suffer incredibly without being aware of the proper cause. The most certain remedy, and the most perfect relief in such cases is B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which will expel every worm, and in this manner leave the system free from all hidden enemies.

TRENTON, N. J., December 8th, 1854.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I gave a vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to two of my children, one three, the other five years of age, and it brought away from them over *seventy* large worms a few hours after they had taken it. They were very restless at night, but now they sleep well, and are well and hearty in every way. Any one who doubts this can call at my house, in Warren street, opposite the Gas House. JOHN D. ARGOOD.

Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States.
april w1m

KENTUCKY MACHINE WORKS.
J. O. CAMPBELL,
First Street, between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

MANUFACTURES to order, all kinds of Machines and Machinery Tools, Engine and Slide Lathes, Planing, Drilling, and Screw-Cutting Machines, Gear Cutters, Hand Lathes, Universal Chucks, &c.; Tenoning and Mortising Machines, Saw Mandrils, Woodworth Planers, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers, Gear-Cutting and Wood Jobbing of all sorts executed in the best and most expeditious manner. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

J. O. C. is also agent for the sale of the Tools and Machines of prominent Eastern manufacturers.
mar 14 d&wtm

Choice Farm Lands for Sale.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is now prepared to sell about 1,500,000 Acres of CHOICE FARMING LANDS in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from northeast and northwest, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild, and equable than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton; and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould from two to five feet deep and gently rolling, their contiguity to this road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation to the principal markets North, South, East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found, and present the most favorable opportunity for persons of industrious habits and small means to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is now the greatest grain market in the world; and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at Government rates, as the additional cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The title is perfect, and when the final payments are made Deeds are executed by the Trustees appointed by the State, and in whom the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in fee simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien, or mortgage.

☞The prices are from $6 to $30; interest only 3 per cent. Twenty per cent will be deducted from the credit price for cash.

Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, so as to have one-half the land under cultivation at the end of that time.

Competent Surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine these lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The Lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

Sectional Maps will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in postage stamps, and books or pamphlets, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad Lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., or any other information, will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.

☞Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago Illinois. apr1 w6m

Illinois Central Railroad Lands.

INGRAHAM, FOLSOM, & CO., Centralia, Illinois, General Land Agents, have plats and prices of the above Lands for two hundred miles above Cairo. These Lands are sold on the following terms: The interest for two years on the whole price at three per cent. per annum is paid in advance; the principal is divided into five equal payments payable in two, three, four, five, and six years, with three per cent. interest.

Purchasers are shown any of these lands free of charge. We have necessary papers to complete purchases.

N. D. INGRAHAM, F. FOLSOM, A. J. MATHEWSON.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Gooding, Sec. and Tres. Ill. and Mich. Canal, John B. Preston, ex-Surveyor Gen'l of Oregon, Lockport, Ill. A. Gridley, Pres't McLean Co. Bank, E. H. Didlake, E. T. Stockton, Pres't Lafayette Bank, Bloomington, Ill. Hon. Jas. Miller, State Treasurer, Springfield. Wm. B. Ogden, Jas. H. Reese, Chicago, Ill. M. T. Scott, Jr., Chenoa, McLean county, Ill.
mar 18 wbm*

MRS. C. SELLIGER,
489, south side of Market, bet. Third and Fourth sts.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.
Do not forget the Old Stand.

I AM in receipt of my spring stock of every description of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Dress Caps, and Head-Dresses. Also, extra new styles fancy Bonnets.

All kinds of work made to order on the shortest notice.

Believing in quick sales and small profits, I offer my stock of goods on such terms as will give satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. mar 18 d&wim

Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

M. B. OSBORN & CO., Rock Island, Ill., attend to all matters connected with LAND AGENCY in these districts, having Branch Offices, viz:

OSBORN & CO., Fort Desmoines, Iowa,
OSBORN & SON, Chatfield, Minnesota,

Which enable us to attend to the business personally.

We have for sale a large quantity of property near Rock Island and in central Iowa, which is advancing rapidly in value, and can offer unsurpassed advantages to persons wishing investments.

Land Warrants bought, sold, and located.

Coal Lands examined and bought and sold on commission.

☞For further information and references, apply to us, at Rock Island, or to the editors of the Journal.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge, & Co. ... New York.
Messrs. Atwood & Co., Bankers ... "
David Hoadley, Esq., Pres't Panama R. R. Co. ... "
Wm. Atkinson, Esq., Atlantic Ins. Co. ... "
James M. Barnard, Esq. ... Boston.
Smith Tuttle, Esq. ... New Haven, Conn.
Hon. J. A. Rockwell ... Norwich, "
Mark Howard, Esq. ... Hartford, "
T. Belknap, Esq., Pres't St. Bk. ... "
Frederick Leake, Esq. ... Troy, New York.
B. W. Raymond, Esq. ... Chicago, Ill.
F. R. Brunot, Esq. ... Pittsburg, Pa.
Hon. James Knox ... Knoxville, Ill.
jan 6 d3m&ly&w6m

1857. SPRING GOODS. 1857.
WHOLESALE
BONNET HOUSE.
CANNON & McCAMPBELL,
414 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel,

INVITE the attention of dealers to their spring and summer stock of Straw and Silk Bonnets, Misses' Flats and Children's Hats; Bonnet, Cap, and Trimming Ribbons; Embroideries, Laces, Crapes, Illusions, Veils, &c.

French and American Flowers, Wreaths and Head-Dresses, Ruches, Frames, Crowns, Wires, Bonnet and Lining Silks, and a complete assortment of MILLINERY GOODS.

Our stock is unsurpassed, and will be sold on favorable terms. [mar 18 w3m] CANNON & McCAMPBELL.

SAM'L L. CAMPBELL & CO.
Land Agents and Real Estate Brokers,
OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

CAPITALISTS and others wishing to make investments in Nebraska Territory can do so through our house. Having resided constantly in the field making selections, enables us to make choice locations upon the shortest notice.

There are several millions of acres of the best lands in Nebraska Territory just coming into market, subject to entry at $1 25 per acre on which land warrants can be used, which in a few years will readily command from 10 to 20 dollars per acre.

Money loaned on *Government Land* at 40 per cent. per annum.

The best references, either East or West, given.

Correspondence solicited. Information given to emigrants personally or by letter, free of charge.

S. L. CAMPBELL & CO.

NOTE.—It is expected there will be a sale of Lands by the Government on the first of June next, and after the sale the Lands will be subject to private entry. mar 18 wly

TEACHERS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN and his Wife wanted to take charge of the Bridgeport Female High School—qualified to teach all the branches usually taught in such institutions. None need apply unless they can come highly recommended. Full particulars can be had by application either in person or by letter.

JNO. MAYHALL, A. NEAT, JOS. TERRY, BEN. EXUM, S. R. HIERONYMUS, } Trustees.
a8 d1w&w3
N. B. Address Trustees, Bridgeport, Ky.

Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE undersigned offer for sale a valuable Tan-Yard in Lagrange, Ky., with a number of green and dry hides on hand and have contracts for more, with sufficient bark for running the same, reserving only stock to be drawn out of the yard. The yard is in good running order. This is a desirable location. Yard, and may be enlarged to any extent, being supplied by a never-failing spring. Those wishing to invest a few hundred dollars in a profitable money-making business can apply to the undersigned for terms, &c.

jan 20 d&wtf GIVENS & JONES.

A SPECULATION.
1200 Acres Daviess County, Ky., Land for Sale.

ONE TRACT of 600 acres of superior land, lying one mile west of the town of Owensboro'; and half a mile from the Ohio river, 140 acres of which is cleared and in cultivation; every acre of the whole is susceptible of the highest state of cultivation; 350 acres of good woodland lying 6 miles southwest of Owensboro'; the road leading from Owensboro' to Calhoun [illegible] land; 160 acres, lying 7 miles from Owensboro', on Panther creek, and near the road leading from Owensboro' to Calhoun and Ramsey; on this tract there are 40 acres cleared and in cultivation. Also 20 acres of cleared ground adjoining the town of Owensboro', and 18 acres in lots in the town.

All of the above land is of a superior quality, and will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars address

apl6 wtf DAVID MORTON, Owensboro', Ky.

J. GEORGE DODGE,
INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF DODGE'S
ORIGINAL PREMIUM STOCK BELL,
Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets, north side
apr30 wtf LOUISVILLE, KY

Farm for Sale.

[illegible] acres, mostly under fence, five miles from Louisville, on Mann's Lick road. It has two everlasting springs and two wells of good water and about 1,500 choice fruit trees. Also the stock, viz: horses, cows, hogs, poultry, and farming utensils.

My sons, on the place, will show the property. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. If preferred, a part will be sold. mar 31 d&w4 W. P. THOMASSON.

J. KITTS & CO.

WE have now on hand about $10,000 worth of Gold and Silver WATCHES, the principal part of which is our own direct importation, which we are selling as low as they can be bought East or anywhere else. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

R. P. TRABUE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW ORLEANS.

Cash for Wheat.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market price for Wheat delivered at their Mill, on Main street, between Sixth and Ninth.

july16 wtf GRAY & DEATHERAGE.